

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 063

1 April 1982

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Reagan Intends to Upset 'Strategic Parity'	AA 1
PRAVDA Views U.S. Reaction to Arms Proposals [Nekrasov, 30 Mar]	AA 1
TASS Attacks U.S. Stand on Disarmament [Kornilov]	AA 1
Space Arms Discussed in Geneva Committee [Dragunov]	AA 3
Army Paper Hits U.S. Militarization of Space [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 31 Mar]	AA 3
U.S. CW Historical Record, Plans Criticized [Leontyev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 24 Mar]	AA 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Kapitonov Delegation Leaves for Prague Conference	BB 1
Arrival in Prague	BB 1
PRAVDA Report [30 Mar]	BB 1
Patolichev Confers With Bloc Trade Officials [PRAVDA 27 Mar]	BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

BBC Interviews Soviet Commentator Pozner	CC 1
PRAVDA Reviews Reaction to Brezhnev Initiatives	CC 10
Roundup 27 March [28 Mar]	CC 10
Roundup 29 March [30 Mar]	CC 11
Material on Common Market Brussels Session	CC 12
IZVESTIYA Comment [31 Mar]	CC 12
Final Document Reviewed [Pirek]	CC 13
Nonaligned States' Economic Ties Examined [Kovalev in IZVESTIYA 18 Mar]	CC 14
NATO 'Reform Plan' Ensures U.S. Superiority [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA]	CC 15
Reactions to U.S. Stand at LOS Conference	CC 15
'Subversive' U.S. Proposals [IZVESTIYA 31 Mar]	CC 15
'Obstructionist' Stand [Vasilets]	CC 16
'Return to Colonial Practices' [IZVESTIYA 29 Mar]	CC 17
IZVESTIYA Cites 'Dangerous' U.S. Far East Policy [26 Mar]	CC 17
Patriarch Pimen Addresses Religious Leaders	CC 18
Significance of Siberia Gas Pipeline Noted	CC 19
Danube Commission Issues Final Communique	CC 19

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Casey's Soviet 'Global Threat' Claims Scored [Bandura in IZVESTIYA 25 Mar]	A 1
TASS Hits 'Terrorist Activities' Hearings [Kulik]	A 3
TASS Notes Plan To Evacuate U.S. Workers	A 4
Heavy Funding of U.S. Propaganda Outlets Noted	A 4
Journal Sees Growing Antiwar Movement in U.S. [Kobysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 31 Mar]	A 5

CHINA

China Setting Preconditions to Improved Relations	B 1
Soviet Policy	B 1
Evolution of Beijing Leadership Analyzed [Ganshin in IZVESTIYA 24 Mar]	B 2
Consequences of Anti-Sovietism in 1930's Recalled [Musin]	B 3
Press Views Beijing's 'Intrigues' Against Vietnam	B 4
Skvortsov Commentary [PRAVDA 19 Mar]	B 4
IZVESTIYA Dispatch [Vinogradov, 23 Mar]	B 5

SOUTH ASIA

Shevardnadze Delegation Returns Home From India	D 1
PRAVDA Reports on Indian Communist Party Congress [23 Mar]	D 1
Plenary Session [24 Mar]	D 1
Shevardnadze Address [25 Mar]	D 4
Rally After Congress [29 Mar]	D 6

EASTERN EUROPE

Polish Foreign Trade Minister Hails Soviet Aid [MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI]	F 1
Attempts To Overthrow Socialism in Poland Viewed [Lomeyko in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 31 Mar]	F 1
Evidence of Solidarity Subversion on Polish TV	F 3
Supreme Soviet Delegation in Bulgaria	F 3
Solomentsev Speaks at Lunch [Lukashin in IZVESTIYA 19 Mar]	F 3
19 March Activities [PRAVDA 20 Mar]	F 3
Visit to Burgas [Lukashin in IZVESTIYA 21 Mar]	F 4
IZVESTIYA Views History of Soviet-Bulgarian Ties [Lukashin, 18 Mar]	F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Italians Voice Support for 'Gas for Pipes' Deal	G 1
Italian Government 'Obedient Ally' of U.S. [Yuriyev]	G 1
EEC Summit Shows 'Wide Gap Between Europe, U.S. [Blamov]	G 2
U.S. 'Cultural Center' in Athens Espionage Site	G 3
Radio-TV Cooperation Pact Signed With Greece	G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Arab League Foreign Ministers View Israeli Moves	H 1
RPP: Israeli Policy Protested on Land Day	H 1
U.S. Using Sinai Force To Increase 'Penetration' [Peresada in PRAVDA 20 Mar]	H 2

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Assails U.S. Mideast 'Emphases'	H 3
[Rustov, 24 Mar]	
USSR Hopes for Broader Cooperation With Iran [Trushin]	H 5
Iran Continues Crackdown on Mojahedin Group	H 6
[Lapskiy in IZVESTIYA 25 Mar]	
RPP Carries Iraqi's Account of CP Origins	H 6
Syrian Mufti Ahmad Kuftaru Visits Uzbek SSR	H 7

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Soviet Weekly Views Salvadoran Elections [NOVOYE VREMA]	K 1
IZVESTIYA Comments on U.S. Role in El Salvador [31 Mar]	K 1
Guatemalan Opposition Leader Dismisses Coup	K 2
[Konstanyan in PRAVDA 25 Mar]	
Kuznetsov Recieves Outgoing Mexican Envoy	K 2
[IZVESTIYA 19 Mar]	
USSR-Mexican Movie Premieres in Mexico City	K 2
[IZVESTIYA 20 Mar]	
IZVESTIYA Hits U.S. Safe Pass-82 Maneuvers [Tarasov, 20 Mar]	K 3
U.S. Amendments Distort Panama Canal Treaties	K 3

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NOTICE TO SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT READERS

Materials from the USSR media, including the Soviet republic-level press, are also published in the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) serial USSR REPORT: POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS. The majority of Soviet republic press materials as well as selected central press materials, which have been published in recent months in the SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT, will henceforth be published in the above-mentioned JPRS serial, subtitled "Current Political Issues." Subscribers wishing to obtain this JPRS publication should do so through their normal subscription channels. See inside back cover for additional information.

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

AFP Cites 'Soviet Source' on Brezhnev Health	R 1
PRAVDA Publishes Brezhnev Speech in Tashkent [25 Mar]	R 1
Report on Grishin Moscow Award Ceremony Speech	R 2
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 11 Mar]	
Industry Tasks Viewed by Power Workers TU Leader	R 6
[Simochatov in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA No 11]	
Last Day Activities at TU Congress Press Center	R 8
[Kolchanov in TRUD 21 Mar]	
Fedoseyev at Philosophical Society Congress	R 9
[PRAVDA 25 Mar]	
Order of Oct Revolution Awarded to Aliyev	R 10
[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 11 Mar]	
Obituary of Sidorenko Published in PRAVDA [26 Mar]	R 10
Latvian Gasification Committee Chairman Named	R 10
[SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 3 Mar]	
Shaginyan Lying in State Attended by Kapitonov	R 10
[PRAVDA 25 Mar]	

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Maksimov Comments on Foreign Trade Development	S	1
New Oil Discovery in Caspian Sea Reported	S	1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 30-31 March	T	1
RFSFR Spring Field Work Preparations Reviewed [SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 20 Mar]	T	2
Briefs: Kazakh Grain Cultivation	T	3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1345 Satellite Launched on 31 March	U	1
PRAVDA on Role of Cosmos Satellite Series [23 Mar]	U	1
Permanent Satellite System Planned for 1980's	U	1
Briefs: Paramushir Communications Center; North Pole Research	U	1

REAGAN INTENDS TO UPSET 'STRATEGIC PARITY'

LD010735 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] President Reagan has rejected the idea of freezing the nuclear arsenals and opening talks with the Soviet Union on limiting nuclear armaments. Speaking at a news conference in Washington, the U.S. President turned down a corresponding resolution tabled by Senators Kennedy and Hatfield, although it has increasing support in Congress and among the American public. Instead, President Reagan called for an accelerated buildup in U.S. strategic armaments including new bombers and land and sea-based nuclear missiles. He said only after that will his administration negotiate nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union. The statement proves once again that Reagan intends to upset the strategic parity and attain a military superiority over the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. REACTION TO ARMS PROPOSALS

LD310918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar (TASS) -- Vadim Nekrasov writes in PRAVDA: Attempting to resist the objective laws of social development and progressive changes in the world, the aggressive circles of imperialism see the main guarantee for the further existence of the capitalist order in militarism. He points out that the present U.S. leaders would like to cast off the legal and ethical norms of relations among states formed over centuries and to wipe out their independence and sovereignty. Propagandizing about a nuclear war, "they do not intend, across the Atlantic, to share the dangers of nuclear conflict with their allies. For this reason they are foisting upon the West European members of NATO the new American medium-range missiles which have not coincidentally been called 'Eurostrategic'."

The author stresses: All of this is empty calculations. The new strategic situation which would be created by the deployment in Europe of hundreds of Pershing II and cruise missiles capable of striking targets on the territory of the USSR would force the Soviet Union, as Leonid Brezhnev stresses, "to adopt measures in response which would put the other side in an analogous situation, including directly the United States and its territory."

The article notes that Washington may try to deliberately close its eyes to the new Soviet decisions and proposals. Moreover it may declare them, as President Reagan has done, to be "inadequate." But the real state of affairs does not change from this: The position of the Soviet Union appears particularly just and convincing in the eyes of peoples, against the background of the obvious aspiration of the American side to depart from a serious discussion and, furthermore, from a solution to the very important question of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe, screening itself behind the absurd demand for unilateral disarmament by the USSR, which, as if tauntingly, they call the 'zero option' in the American capital.

The article says: Broad public circles in the West thus have the opportunity to be convinced that it is precisely the United States which is striving to heat up even further the general atmosphere of international relations to thereby facilitate the implementation of its sinister plans for West Europe.

As Leonid Brezhnev stated: The Soviet Union is not losing hope of attaining a reasonable understanding with the United States on the principles of the equality and the identical security of the sides.

TASS ATTACKS U.S. STAND ON DISARMAMENT

LD311620 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 31 Mar 82

["Who Is Responsible for Lack of Progress in Limiting and Reducing Strategic Arms?" -- TASS headline: By TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- It has become an axiom that the most urgent task in this day is to put an end to the arms race, which has swept the world. Of tremendous significance for the resolution of this task would be an agreement between the USSR and the USA on the limitation of strategic arms.

The USSR's stand on that problem is absolutely clear: Our country is for the speediest resumption of Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, for a cut in such arms, certainly, on the basis of reciprocity, with the strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security, with due regard for all factors determining the strategic situation.

On its part, the U.S. administration declares from time to time its "interest" in a radical cut in strategic arms. But, as is known, the policy of some or other government must be judged not by its words, but by deeds. But, in actual fact, Washington, which is known to have blocked once perhaps the most important of all arms control treaties SALT-II, far from doing anything to resolve that problem, on the contrary, again and again demonstrates its negative attitude to reaching any agreements.

The question of continuing the SALT process, the way it is interpreted in Washington, implies not a cut in arms, as, it might seem, logical and commonsense require, but something directly opposite -- their buildup, implementation of large-scale programmes for many years to come aimed at increasing the strategic might of the United States, instead of a search for agreements. The Reagan administration has taken and is continuing a course for speedily building up strategic and other weapons; nuclear-powered missile carrying submarines of the "Ohio" type are being speedily built, new strategic bombers, strategic air, ground and sea-based cruise missiles are being created. The outer space "shuttle" system is being adapted for military purposes, and so on and so forth.

But what is the aim of this military-political line? The answer to this question can be found in pronouncements by American leaders themselves, who openly declare that if they are some day ready for talks on strategic weapons, it will be only from "positions of superior force". As Ronald Reagan himself declared already in the course of his election campaign, his intention is first to "restore America's strength," ensure military superiority over the USSR and only then sit down at the table of negotiations. In other words, the point at issue is that certain circles in Washington are unhappy about the present East-West military-strategic parity, as this parity is an impediment to U.S. aggressive designs in the world arena and limits expansionist actions. But as Washington sacrifices the principle of equality for the sake of placing a stake on superiority, it is absolutely obvious that it is Washington and only Washington that shall bear all responsibility for deadlocking efforts to resolve the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons.

And this responsibility is the more great in that the problem is becoming increasingly acute and urgent. Why? Well, first, the implementation of the American plans for the deployment of new missiles in Europe could upset the present balance of strategic means on both sides, with unpredictable consequences for the future. Second, the development by the sides of new types of mass destruction weapons (if an end is not put to it on a contractual basis) could undermine agreements on limitation, reduction and control, which are yet possible. It goes without saying how important under these conditions are real steps for the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, steps, which, we will point out again, would be taken along the principles of equality and equal security, but not calculated at upsetting the parity of forces which has taken shape in the world. Our country will not agree to a treaty ensuring unilateral advantages for the USA; there should be no illusions to this score.

Addressing the congress of trade unions of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev said: "We urge the U.S. administration not to put up any artificial obstacles to the SALT talks and start them soon. But before their resumption we would propose that the sides make mutual commitments not to open a new channel for the arms race, not to deploy long-range sea and ground-based cruise missiles." Unlike the USA, the USSR again and again demonstrates in action its striving for businesslike constructive talks, its will to limit and reduce strategic nuclear weapons.

SPACE ARMS DISCUSSED IN GENEVA COMMITTEE

LD311252 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov]

[Text] Geneva, 31 Mar, TASS -- The disarmament committee held a special meeting at the Palace of Nations here to discuss the problem of preventing the arms race from spreading to outer space, one of the most important tasks in the struggle for stronger international security and for removing the danger of war. At the initiative of the USSR and other socialist countries the meeting discussed questions concerning the inadmissibility of outer space being used for military purposes.

Speakers from socialist, non-aligned as well as a number of Western countries, expressing world public concern, stressed at the meeting that the problem of barring weapons from outer space is one the brooks no delay.

V.L. Israelyan, the Soviet representative on the disarmament committee, stressed the Soviet Union's dedication to the principle of demilitarised space. He said that any delay with the opening of constructive talks on this important problem is fraught with the further intensification of the arms race and will increase the risk of war.

As is known, the Soviet delegate stressed, the U.N. General Assembly adopted, at Soviet initiative, a resolution under which the disarmament committee is instructed to begin talks in order to adopt effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space by concluding an appropriate international agreement. The Soviet Union submitted a draft treaty banning the implacement of weapons of any type in outer space. So the committee has a basis for working out a final text of the treaty.

The delegations of socialist countries suggested at the meeting that a special working group should be established to discuss the problem of preventing an arms race in outer space.

Discussions in the disarmament committee continue.

ARMY PAPER HITS U.S. MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD310900 Moscow TASS in English 0755 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- "The Pentagon strategy-makers are exerting themselves so as to turn space even today into a jumping ground for aggression," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says today.

It reports that the draft budget for the 1983 financial year earmarks 150 million dollars for research on developing a space-based laser system, an effort which has cost the U.S. tax-payer some 1.6 billion dollars since the 1960s.

"The shuttle program has shed the toga which made it look like 'a science-oriented scheme'," the article says. "Plans envisage the use of the shuttle spacecraft to lift off into space military communications, weather forecasting and spy satellites, fitted with special-purpose equipment to pinpoint launches of strategic ballistic missiles, while the orbiter itself will carry instrumentation to detect the exhaust flames of running rocket engines as well as astronaut-operated optical devices for the reconnaissance surveying of land-based and orbiting facilities."

"Mindful of the special importance the problem of the militarization of space has for the destinies of peace and mankind and aware of its acuteness, the Soviet Union proposed an international treaty banning the placement of arms of any kind in outer space," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA says. "Most countries backed the initiative and the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly approved it and recommended the disarmament committee to launch talks for concerting the USSR-sponsored draft treaty. But the United States cold-shouldered the initiative."

The newspaper emphasises that powerful forces -- the countries of the socialist community and other peace-loving states and millions upon millions of people all over the world -- today demand that space should only be used for peaceful purposes. "These forces are capable of checking the imperialist war-mongers, seeking to use scientific and technological progress with the aims of aggression," the paper stresses.

U.S. CW HISTORICAL RECORD, PLANS CRITICIZED

PM311013 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3

[A. Leontyev "Publicist's Notes": "Poisoners' Orgy"]

[Text] One American newspaper once recalled a certain George Joseph Smith. This Englishman had the deplorable habit of marrying rich old maids and then drowning them in the bath. When the first bride drowned, it was regarded as an accident. The same went for the second. But when the third bride perished, it caused suspicion and brought the criminal to the gallows. "Like murderers," the paper concluded meaningfully, "politicians have a tendency to repeat themselves...."

Many American politicians suffer from this pernicious habit. Their passion for routine truly knows no bounds. Each aggressive U.S. step in the international arena is presaged and accompanied by a ballyhoo -- which all sober-minded people have long been sick and tired of -- about the "Soviet military threat" or the "threat" from peoples fighting for their freedom. This bogus pretext is being used, in particular, to justify preparations for an extremely great crime against mankind -- chemical warfare.

Back at the dawn of Soviet power, intervention against Russia was launched to the accompaniment of a clamor about the "Soviet threat" and (it is appropriate to recall) chemical weapons too were used during the intervention. In his book "Military Operations Without War" the American intelligence agent R. Albertson, who took part in the intervention in the north of Soviet Russia in 1919, admitted: "We used chemical munitions against the Bolsheviks."

In the early fifties the United States used chemical weapons in Korea -- supposedly to repel the "threat from the north." In the sixties President Johnson scared Americans in the following terms: "If we pull out of Vietnam, tomorrow you will have to fight in the Hawaiian Islands and next week we will have to fight in San Francisco." To stave off this "threat," or so it was claimed, the barbaric chemical warfare in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea was started. In Vietnam alone American aircraft sprayed over 100,000 tons of toxins, as a result of which 43 percent of cultivable land and 44 percent of the forests suffered and 70 percent of coconut groves and 150,000 hectares of tropical vegetation were destroyed. Tens of thousands of Vietnamese died and the health of almost 2 million was ruined.

"At the height of the Vietnam war," the New York TIMES testifies, "people in some West Coast defense enterprises were wearing badges saying 'don't touch the war -- it feeds you.'" But the war, as is well known, turned into a tragedy for the United States itself. Some 60,000 American soldiers and officers were "fed" their fill of Vietnamese soil. Tens of thousands of veterans have suffered from the consequences of using chemical weapons. Many of them have produced mentally handicapped, blind, deaf, armless or legless children....

That was payment for the crime. But have the U.S. leaders learned any lessons from this? No. Secretary of State Haig is now declaring in panic that unless the United States crushes the "vandals" in El Salvador, they will enter San Francisco.... And the result is that thousands more people are falling victim to chemical weapons. Chemical bombs are being supplied to the Salvadoran junta by the United States and are being used in punitive operations against the patriots.

The counterrevolutionary gangs in Afghanistan have chemical grenades bearing the mark "Made in USA." American toxins are killing women and children in Namibia....

On the decision of President Reagan, preparations for the mass production of qualitatively new toxins -- binary munitions -- have now begun in the United States on the basis of existing experience of chemical warfare. It is planned to supply U.S. Armed Forces with several million of these munitions, which contain a paralyzing nerve mixture. Billions of dollars have already been appropriated to this end and competition for the orders has now been announced among chemical enterprises. As yet there are no badges, but there are already slogans urging people "not to touch" not only nuclear missiles and the neutron bomb, but also gases and poisons.

The new weapons are being created solely for defensive purposes, the American capital claims. Sure, "defense" -- especially when it is proposed to deploy these weapons thousands of kilometers from the United States, in Europe and on other continents. No, it is a matter of offensive weapons, weapons of aggression. It is not all that long since a ranking Pentagon spokesman openly declared in Congress that the "chemical rearmament" of the American Army was designed to "create the possibility of waging large-scale chemical warfare in Europe against the Warsaw Pact countries." This is the criminal aim served by the plans for fitting new chemical warheads to cruise missiles, bombs and artillery munitions. It is intended to deploy a large quantity of those in West European countries as American forward-based weapons.

Washington never tires of repeating that chemical weapons are the "cheapest," "most economical" and "most efficient" weapons. In previous wars (these gentlemen have done all the calculations!) it took on average more than 18 tons of high-explosive fragmentation ammunition or more than 1 ton of napalm to kill one person. But now just a single milligram of the gas called "Sarin" with which the American Army is equipped is enough to kill one person. Binary munitions are even more lethal.

The Pentagon strategists hypocritically assure people that these are "humane" weapons since they make the process of passing away "imperceptible" and "almost painless." These weapons, they exult, have the same merits as neutron weapons -- they kill people without in any way damaging installations and equipment. Thus if a drop of toxin fell, for instance, on a baby carriage, it would kill the child but the carriage itself would be safe and sound -- you could ship it off to the states and sell it at a profit or, if the worst came to the worst, give it to somebody....

However, all this is failing to make the proper impression on the Americans, still less the Europeans. So other arguments are also being used. It is claimed that the Soviet Union has a clear "superiority" in chemical weapons and that the United States, as always, "is lagging terribly." However, that is not what the facts show. More than 3 million chemical munitions are concentrated at American dumps on U.S. territory, in Europe, in Japan and in the Pacific (Johnston Island). Their total weight is up to 300,000 tons. This, the Washington POST has written, is "enough to kill everyone on Earth several times over."

It is being suggested to Americans that it is not the United States but the Soviet Union that is using chemical weapons in Indochina and Afghanistan. Moreover, "those Russians" are creating a "chemical threat" to the United States itself. "Nothing is sacred," so Reagan believes, to "those atheists." It's awful to think what they might do to America. After all, modern psychochemical weapons, as Gen William Creasy, former commander of the U.S. Chemical Corps, warned the members of a House committee, can, for instance, "make a cat run away from a mouse in terror" and "you congressmen dance on the tables and yell communist speeches." This information really made the congressmen's blood run cold, and Washington cats, hearing the rumors, stopped catching mice.

However, it is well known that the Soviet Union has never used chemical weapons anywhere against anyone. The USSR has consistently advocated and continues to advocate that chemical weapons be outlawed and destroyed. The United States opposes this and is refusing to continue the former talks with the USSR on this issue. Throughout history no state has made such extensive use of chemical weapons as the United States.

It is the United States that has today adopted a course of preparing for large-scale chemical warfare. Does it really expect to be able to use poisons and gases to make the peoples "dance on the tables" and prostrate themselves in "terror" before the American master?... Britain's THE GUARDIAN is indeed right when it declares that "the U.S. military-industrial complex gained an absolute triumph over commonsense" when it secured the "chemical rearmament" decision.

Why was it possible to take this criminal decision? Obviously, the whole point is the atmosphere of war psychosis that is now being fueled in the United States. Day in, day out, the monstrous machine of lies and slander sows fear of the mythical "Soviet threat." Fear clouds and paralyzes the intellect of the American population. In the late forties Senator Vandenberg advised President Truman: "Scare the country to hell, then do what you like with it." The advice was taken, and he helped unleash the cold war. People are giving the current President a great deal of that kind of advice. And the results are there to be seen. Asked whether the government should reduce military spending, 41 percent of Americans in a recent poll replied "yes" and 53 percent "no." "The majority of Americans," the American magazine PROGRESSIVE has written, "believe that if their government had not spent \$2 trillion on the military machine since 1946, Red Army soldiers would now be patrolling Times Square" (in New York).

The artificially fueled fear and militarist fever favor the poisoners. But they cannot fool their people forever. Like the murderer George J. Smith, they will not succeed in hiding their dangerous intentions and actions for long. Gases and poisons will yield no dividends for the United States and will strengthen no one's security. Any action provokes a reaction. Our country will see that it has a counterweight to any chemical weapons. As the TASS statement stressed, whatever weapons -- nuclear, neutron, chemical or other -- the aggressor may use to unleash war, he will not escape retribution.

KAPITONOV DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE CONFERENCE

LD290854 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Today a CPSU delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Prague to take part in the latest meeting of central committee secretaries of fraternal parties of the socialist countries who deal with questions of organizational party work. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee. Amongst those who saw them off was Lovetinskiy, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

Arrival in Prague

LD292136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] A CPSU delegation arrived in Prague today to take part in a routine conference of secretaries of central committees of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries dealing with matters of organizational party work. The delegation is headed by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

PRAVDA Report

PM311031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 29 March a CPSU delegation headed by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Prague to take part in a routine conference of the central committee secretaries of the socialist countries' fraternal parties who deal with questions of party organizational work. The delegation comprises N.A. Petrovichev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee party organizational work section, and I.A. Shvets and S.I. Kolesnikov, executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

At the airfield the delegation was seen off by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, Ye-z. Razumov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, M.Ye. Mogilevets, deputy administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, and other executives of the CPSU Central Committee.

The sendoff party included C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Prague the same day. It was met at the airfield by M. Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, other officials, and also A.P. Botvin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR, and K.I. Zarodov, chief editor of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA.

PATOLICHEV CONFERS WITH BLOC TRADE OFFICIALS

PM311017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 26 March talks took place at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation between N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and R. Cabrizas, Cuban minister of foreign trade, Ye. Ochir, Mongolian minister of foreign trade, and D. Bejan, Romanian minister state secretary. Questions of further developing trade and economic ties between the USSR and these countries were discussed.

BBC INTERVIEWS SOVIET COMMENTATOR POZNER

LD311958 London BBC Television Network in English 2240 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Interview with Vladimir Pozner, Soviet commentator on international affairs, by Richard Kershaw in Moscow in the program "Richard Kershaw in Conversation" -- recorded]

[Text] [Kershaw] Good evening. Last month in America I filmed a series of conversations with leading American politicians and commentators on the state of that nation 1 year into Mr Reagan's Presidency. These covered not only the economic recession but also military and international affairs. The last of those interviews was with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and in it we discussed the military balance between the superpowers and also the dangers of the arms race. Well, tonight I'm in Moscow to take up some of the issues raised in that American series and my guest is Vladimir Pozner who is a leading Soviet commentator on international affairs.

Mr Pozner, how have the Russians responded to a year of Mr Reagan?

[Answer] Initially there was a lot of rhetoric in the United States, campaign rhetoric, and I think we distinguish between that and facts. But after 1 year I think that most of us feel that we have a very hawkish administration in the United States, and that is presenting a real danger to peace and the reaction has been to fight that danger.

[Question] Well, the style and the rhetoric may have been different to Mr Carter's and his predecessor, but has the administration not only been different, but has it actually been more difficult for the Russians to deal with?

[Answer] I wouldn't say that Mr Carter was easy to deal with. As a matter of fact, if we look at the general picture, I think we'll find the worsening of relations began during the Carter administration. But what I would have to say is in my opinion we have yet to find some way of conversing with the Reagan administration. There are now discussions going on at different levels. But I somehow feel that the people in the Reagan administration are captives of their own imaginations or images of what the Soviet Union is and therefore they only hear what they want to hear, or interpret as they feel it should be. And it's very difficult to talk to them in that case.

[Question] Well, the great issues of rearmament and the arms race and of disarmament are, I suppose, the ones that are capturing the attention of the world. Now, the United States is renewing and expanding its nuclear arsenal. There is also a surprisingly strong new American move, a groundswell of opinion, toward a nuclear freeze, which we have seen in many political directions. What do you, in the Soviet Union, have to offer those Americans who are trying to push that way?

[Answer] That's a very interesting question. Put it in one word -- everything. Because there is nothing we would like more than the possibility not only to freeze -- you know about the moratorium now on our medium-range missiles -- we'd like to do away with nuclear weapons as such, and not only nuclear weapons.

[Question] What we, America's allies, are most conscious of, I think, at the moment, is that you had put a large batch of new missiles called the SS-20's, aimed at us and capable of destroying most of our cities and defense establishments. That is one of the facts.

[Answer] It is a fact. But I think you have to take it in the framework of all the arms that exist in Europe. Figures can be very boring. I think we should have as few of them in this particular discussion as possible. But after all, England and France have 270 missiles that are pointed or aimed at the Soviet Union.

[Question] That is our nuclear submarines?

[Answer] That is nuclear submarines plus the French Air Force and landbased and whatnot. There are 270 missiles after all and they are aimed against our country, they are targeted on the Soviet Union. The United States have something like 700 planes that can carry nuclear weapons, there are nuclear carriers and they are all close to our borders. What we've been doing is modernizing the old weapons that we had, the SS-4's and 5's replacing them with SS-20's, and what we feel is absolutely necessary for defense. But the point I feel is most important, is that we are ready -- and this has been said time and again -- to do away not only with those missiles, with all nuclear weapons. When we speak of a zero option, we speak of doing away with all nuclear weapons.

[Question] Before we come under the zero option, you did mention the moratorium, that you said Russia said: We are not going to put anymore SS-20's in Europe...

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] But you did put 300 out, which is as many as probably you intended to. You got this new major weapon, which obviously frightens us, there. You stopped when you've done what you needed to.

[Answer] Well, you know, it's a question of what are needs. It is true that we feel at this point that we have a sufficient defense provided that new missiles, the American missiles, are not brought into Europe. That is the cruise and the Pershing-II. We feel that we have enough. We feel that we can freeze, introduce a moratorium and go down. As you probably know, Mr Brezhnev said that if conditions do not worsen, we are ready to cut the number of missiles that we have now in the western territory of the Soviet Union.

[Question] Let me ask you, what does Mr Brezhnev's latest offer really mean. Because to us it does look fairly transparently like an attempt to stop Britain bringing in, and Europe bringing in the cruise missiles and new weapons from America. That is its primary intention.

[Answer] I think the intention is basically to drive home the point once again that the introduction of these new missiles in Europe is going to increase tension and it's going to force the Soviet Union to find some way of countering that move. What the Soviet Union is saying now, in my opinion at least, is: We're freezing, there's a moratorium, we're ready to go down. Please don't bring in the missiles to make the whole situation change so much that we're going to have to start to bring in new things, or, as President Brezhnev said, putting the United States in an analogous position.

[Question] What Mrs Thatcher and Mr Reagan will both say is that those weapons come in because you put in the SS-20's, that you started the whole process.

[Answer] Well, regardless of what they might say, what I would say is: Let's go down, not up, we're ready to do it. After all we're talking about this, about the intermediate-range missiles and weapons in general. We're ready to go down, we want to find a way to do it, naturally with security protected for both sides equally. And there is the direction and I think it's just a gesture of goodwill of saying: We're stopping.

[Question] Yes, well, Americans made their zero option offer, which -- they called it a zero option -- which is to say they would stop their plan to bring in cruise and Pershings and new missiles if you'd take away the SS-20's. Now what's so dangerous about that view?

[Answer] I think the answer is obvious. If we take away our missiles, the SS-20's what's left? What's left? The ratio becomes totally in favor of the West. It's like saying: We won't bring in what isn't even there, but you take away what you have.

[Question] You have an enormous preponderance of conventional forces and you have a very big strategic nuclear arm. I mean, if you, as you say, you wanted to go down, is war really more likely if you were to take the SS-20's away?

[Answer] It's not a question of war. I think that we've lived through a period -- the West and the East -- when we simply cannot trust each other to a point when one will unilaterally disarm even in a way.

[Question] I think both sides would agree on that.

[Answer] To me it's a sad case of what we've come to. But it is a fact and I think we have to acknowledge it. We would not ask the West to unilaterally disarm and I don't think they can ask us to do it simply because we do not have the element of trust that is necessary.

[Question] Let me ask you something about this, the Brezhnev offer incidentally. What did you think -- I can only ask you, I know what you think -- did Mr Brezhnev mean this month when he said about these new U.S. missiles, cruise and others in Europe, that Russia might have to take, and I'm quoting "retaliatory steps to create an analogous position, including U.S. territory." Now a lot of people thought that mean a new Cuban missile crisis or saying: If you bring cruise, we'll have to do something like that in your hemisphere. What do you think he meant?

[Answer] Well, that's a very difficult question to answer. What he said textually was that should this happen, the American missiles be brought in, we will take measures to put the United States in an analogous position.

[Question] Yes.

[Answer] That they would also be threatened, what would have to be it, by Soviet missiles somewhere close to their borders. Now, that is as far as I can go. How this would be done, is something I don't know.

[Question] That sounds like another very serious jacking up of the arms race.

[Answer] It's not a...here we go into this... well, fulltime thing. We are saying -- I think we're saying it quite openly and frankly -- don't bring in those missiles. It's going to change the balance, it's a direct threat to us and what's more, it means that the United States, theoretically and practically, can hit any Soviet target from Europe, which is something that... with medium-range missiles. How do we answer that?

[Question] Let's look at another side of this. That is the extraordinary initials M.A.D. -- MAD -- Mutually Assured Destruction, which really means overkill. Now there are enormously more nuclear warheads. Russia has, I think, more than America of these things, that are needed for mutual destruction, so why -- and I put this question to Mr Weinberger -- why do Russians feel insecure if they know that they have mutually assured destruction?

[Answer] If you permit me to look at this from two points, two angles, the whole concept of Russian insecurity, as you put it, and I would slightly change the emphasis, of feeling the need to be strong, dates back to 65 years ago. I mean from the very first days of this country. As you probably know, it was in a hostile environment. We had British soldiers on Soviet soil at that period, American soldiers...

[Question] It was an attempt to crush the revolution, it is a historical fact.

[Answer] Right. And after that there was diplomatic non-recognition, there was an economic boycott and so on. Then we were attacked by Nazi Germany and after the war-- you probably read the "Operation Dropshot" that was published recently about the plans for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union by the United States developed in 1949.

[Question] It's hardly debatable if they were serious presidential policies.

[Answer] Still they were there. And so I think that the Soviet Union has every reason to want to feel strong, and has reason to believe that hostility toward this country has existed for a long time and has not disappeared. Now we want to be in a position when we can say -- at least to our own people -- yes, we have the capability to defend ourselves.

[Question] Is the phrase which is used by America, the fear of what is called the first-strike capability, is that within your military jargon? That you need the ability to knock the other side first?

[Answer] Definitely not. Definitely not. Such things as first-strike capability, limited nuclear war, a bomb is a reminder, kind of using it once and that kind of thing. I have never heard it on Soviet television or radio. Except for criticizing such concepts it's not in the press, it's not something we use to scare our people. We feel that it's totally meaningless.

[Question] Well, let me lead you on to Western fears. Because the fear in the West is the Russian's real intention, maybe it's seen as for security reasons, but the real intention is not to guard against insecurity because you have such strength conventional and nuclear, but is to divide the Western alliance, to divide the United States from Europe and that would make us feel very insecure if you succeeded.

[Answer] Well, divide... If I may ask you a question although I'm at the answering end of this, but nevertheless: Divide for what reason? What would we be looking for in that sense?

[Question] To weaken NATO and the Western alliance.

[Answer] Well, I think nobody has succeeded in dividing the Western alliance more than the United States itself.

[Question] Yes, that isn't really my question. It is an aim of your policy to succeed in dividing the alliance because that would make us feel less strong and make you feel more secure.

[Answer] Well, what policy...or rather, if I put it this way, how do you see this by us saying that there should be no nuclear weapons in Europe? Why should that divide you, as Europeans with the Americans? I think it's a policy that's much broader. It's a concept that applies not only to Europe, but to other parts of the world.

[Question] Well, I will answer your question in a sense with an other one. The fear of Europeans is not only nuclear obliteration which would probably obliterate the whole world and everybody, it is of being overrun by communist forces, by conventional forces, singly or severally as countries, from the communist world. That's why we need the nuclear umbrella and the Americans because you have this enormous preponderance of tanks and planes and men in the European theater.

[Answer] Actually, not in men. This is something we can argue back and forth about, but I agree we have more tanks, you have more antitank measures. You have slightly more men, we have this, you have that. Why this fear to begin with? When we say, and this is a clear proposal, let us do away with all nuclear weapons, yours and ours, you come back and say: Yes, but you have more conventional weapons.

[Question] Well, that is what people do say and people sitting in France or Germany feel very very large Soviet conventional forces facing them are far stronger than the European, Western European conventional forces look in return.

[Answer] True enough. But in my opinion if we were to embark on a serious reduction of nuclear forces, I see no reason why this would not be followed by reduction of conventional forces. In my opinion, as a Soviet citizen, someone who knows his country, or let us even say has a feeling for it, I can think of nothing more important to us than the possibility to scale down militarily because -- and again this is something we can talk about -- the whole defense thing is such a drain on our budget. It's such a stopper on our level of living.

[Question] On both sides there is a heavy economic cost. But let me put it this way, you asked why was the splitting of the NATO alliance such a worry. I said because of the conventional fear. In reply, do the Russians genuinely fear a conventional attack, that Western European forces might march into Eastern Europe using conventional arms? That there might be a Western attack to try and liberate Eastern Europe, or something? You don't really believe that?

[Answer] Don't think that fear exists and I can't believe that serious-minded people in the West have the same fear. You see, what's happened in the West, and I've seen this, is the degree of propaganda of the Soviet bad guy who's going to come in there and God knows what, has become almost...we're the bogey man. We've been made that. It dates way back, you know.

[Question] Yes, certainly, but if...let me bring you on to things that happened, not only in Poland but in Afghanistan. Now the fears of Soviet expansionism were increased by what happened in Afghanistan. Do you accept that?

[Answer] With a qualification. Not what happened in Afghanistan, but the way it was portrayed to the West. Because we had an agreement with that country, a military and an economic agreement that was signed a year before the whole thing happened, December 1978.

[Question] Well, there was a change of regime, et cetera.

[Answer] There was a change of regime. But when you look at it from a formal, let us say, diplomatic point of view, what happened in Afghanistan is not something that should scare the West. There was an appeal from the government...

[Question] Well, let me put it why. It looked like using your very great conventional forces, you wouldn't use nuclear forces, and your strength to move into a neighboring country, which was not part of the Warsaw Pact or of your alliance.

[Answer] Well, it looked like that. It was made to look like that. In reality here was help to a country that was asking for it and, as you probably know, we are prepared immediately to leave that country if at least some kind of guarantee is given that this what we call the undeclared war against Afghanistan is stopped in the sense of coming over the border and sending in arms and people and so on. An effort should be made to stabilize the situation there.

[Question] Look, however far you went in to help a friendly regime, I mean the casualties, the continuing war that's going on, your lack of control or Afghan lack of control of their own territory, does show that quite a lot of people are very unhappy at your coming in.

[Answer] Oh, there is no doubt about that. I would like to remind anybody who cares to look back that revolution very often brings back counterrevolution. We had that in our own country. We had the White armies. There were a lot of people who were against what was happening: people who were against it for their own reasons, people who were misled into believing certain things. We had a civil war that went on for 4 years.

[Question] Well, let me bring you to Poland. Another reason, I know it's different to Afghanistan, but because that is a Warsaw Pact member. But again, it has caused strains in the West and the insecurity on our side I was talking about. Can I ask you, was the Soviet view really that Solidarity as a movement was a serious threat?

[Answer] To my mind, no. In my opinion the Soviet view was that there were forces very active in Poland working against socialism, the regime and the system. Not Solidarity as a whole, certain parts of Solidarity, certain other organizations. They were very active and also the West was quite actively helping those organizations moneywise and so on.

[Question] But why was military rule necessary if there wasn't a serious threat to the whole system? Why was military rule necessary?

[Answer] I was thinking of this as somebody in the U.S. spoke of General Jaruzelski as a Russian general in a Polish uniform.

[Question] Mr Weinberger in this series.

[Answer] Well, I can't think of anything more preposterous. I can't think of anyone more Polish than Mr Jaruzelski, who as a matter of fact is extremely popular in his own country.

[Question] But he meant the effective power and the rule...

[Answer] The decision. He took the decision. I think it is very naive to suppose that the Soviet Union could tell Mr Jaruzelski to impose martial law. I simply don't believe it to be true.

[Question] How near do you believe in your heart of hearts was Russia to actually making an intervention and therefore the Polish Army acted because if not there would have been Russian intervention?

[Answer] You know, almost a year ago to this day-- this is end of March 1981-- I was being interviewed on the subject and I was asked when will the Russians go in? Tomorrow or the day after? And I remember saying, they are not going to go in. There is no such thing as a planned Russian intervention. That time, this was in London, it was not "if" but rather "when": Today, tomorrow or the day after.

[Question] But I am now asking you a question. I say Jaruzelski did take over with the military. How near, if he hadn't done that, do you think we were to a Russian intervention.

[Answer] Well, you realize that I can only give you my opinion.

[Question] That's all I'm asking.

[Answer] I was absolutely certain that there would be no Soviet military intervention, if you wish to call it that, aid or whatever in Poland. Totally.

[Question] Now the doctrine is really, is it not, that a country once it had a communist revolution can never be allowed to go back to a different system. Is that a fair expression of the doctrine?

[Answer] No. What doctrine are you speaking about?

[Question] Well, the Soviet doctrine, one may call it the Brezhnev doctrine.

[Answer] The reason I ask you that is the Brezhnev doctrine is a thing that was born in the West, the idea of a Brezhnev doctrine. We've never...

[Question] But let me ask you, do you think it is likely that a contiguous country which has a communist government, makes a move to go away from that, that the Soviet Union would allow it?

[Answer] In my opinion you cannot force, you cannot force certain kind of regimes on any people whether it's communist or any others. If the people of a country do not want it, there is no way you can force it to accept it for a time.

[Question] But once they've got it?

[Answer] Yes, I understand what you're driving at. What you are asking me is this: Were there a change in some country, a revolution against the regime which was communist, would the Soviet Union allow it? There are a lot of "ifs", you'll grant, in that question. The feeling here is that communism is something that doesn't yet exist in any country, socialism rather. That socialism is a system, that is indeed for and by the people and that if the people rise up against it, they are probably rising against something that is no longer even socialism.

[Question] Is Russia now pushing for an early end to martial law in Poland?

[Answer] I really don't know how to answer that question. It's a Polish affair and we're supporting the Polish Government and Poland in trying to solve their problems. But I couldn't answer that question. Pushing for an early one or not, I know that the idea is one we both would like to see, and certainly Poles would like to see, the end of martial law as soon as that is possible. But that's for them to judge.

[Question] Well, I gave you two examples, Afghanistan and Poland, of why there was anxiety in the West. Now, let me put it back to a broader picture. How is the world and particularly the other superpower, the United States, seen by Russians? Do they see it as a cosmic competition between two systems?

[Answer] No. I don't think they see it that way. For the average Soviet in my opinion, today the United States -- or perhaps even better said -- the present leadership of the United States is seen as a real danger to peace and as a possible...possibly a leadership that will lead to war.

[Question] Mr Pozner, this is an ideological country par excellence, and therefore is not seen as a massive and permanent and worldwide ideological competition? Because this is what we think.

[Answer] You are talking about the Russian. I don't think the man in the street...

[Question] Well, the Russian regime, the people who run Russia.

[Answer] The Soviet, the Soviet regime, is what you have in mind. Do we see this as an ideological competition? For sure, a competition of ideas, whose ideas are more attractive and ultimately whose ideas are going to triumph in the world. But we see nothing wrong in this kind of competition. I mean we're arguing "here's what we have, here's what you have." Now ultimately there's going to be a choice. We feel that the choice is going to be in our favor, but time only will show.

[Question] You believe you'll win in the end? Is that not part of your determinist philosophy that you are bound to win in the end?

[Answer] Well, it's the philosophy of Marx that ultimately the next stage in human development is going to be socialism and communism and then who knows what. That if you look at society from a historical point, you find societies have changed going one way only. They don't go back, they go forward, from slave to feudal to capitalist to socialist and then...

[Question] Well, that is the inevitability. And I don't want to...

[Answer] But it's not...

[Question] Let Mr Khrushchev bury us again, but...you see our anxiety in the West. Let me take what is happening in Central America. Now, because of global competition, does Russia, does the Soviet Union feel that it should be and must be involved in what is happening in Central America? Because that is going to increase American insecurity. The El Salvador, Guatemala, those sort of affairs.

[Answer] How can the Soviet Union be involved in what is happening in Latin America? If there is anyone to blame for what's happening in Latin America, it is the United States. What is happening in Latin America has been caused by American policy vis-a-vis those countries. Upholding the most corrupt regimes possible, exploiting those countries, the banana republics as they were called for so many years, they have created a misery in those countries that have caused the people to rise and fight. I mean I've said this before, no people is going to fight and risk their lives and livelihood unless they're desperate.

[Question] Not necessarily agreeing with your definition, my point is does Russia feel that it has to assist those people and send arms in or help those national liberation struggles, as they call them.

[Answer] We support them morally very strongly. No doubt about that.

[Question] And practically?

[Answer] I don't think there have been any Russian arms found in Latin America. I mean that is an answer. We realize only too well that this would indeed create some very serious problems.

[Question] The Americans would say that Cubans are surrogates, that Cuban assistance...

[Answer] The Americans always say that our allies are surrogates or clients or satellites, which is really, I think, more of an insult to those countries.

[Question] Let me in the little time we have left take you to another area, which you did mention. This whole competition both nuclear, defense, worldwide competition, does it not cause enormous economic penalties to you, in a sense worse than to the West because it prevents you delivering things to your own people that you'd want? And is there not a move to begin to satisfy domestic demands more thoroughly?

[Answer] That's three questions in one. I'm not going to argue about whether or not the drain on us is stronger than what it does to the West. That's a totally different thing, it's your problem. As far as we're concerned the answer is definitely "yes." It is a drain, it is a strain, economically it's difficult. I know that in the West there are certain people who said: Well, let's force the Soviets into an open-end arms race which will economically, will actually, put them out of order. That is a totally dangerous and not a feasible thing. But at the same time I would agree that we have a great interest in curbing the arms race precisely because economically we would like to deliver much more to the people.

[Question] Now Americans would admit that they have what they call a military-industrial complex. Now there are forces, industrial and within the armed forces, who are keen to keep all the goodies, all the military hardware. Do you not by the normal course of human events have similar bodies of opinion within your own country?

[Answer] I think there is a very principled difference and that is when you speak of the American military-industrial complex, you are speaking of people who own industries and make huge profits, personally, whereas in this country we don't have them.

[Question] You have people who exercise the power which weapons give and people who run large arms industries and have an interest in this.

[Answer] But they're paid for it. They're paid a salary. Nobody makes the kind of huge, billions of dollars, of profits that the American military industry does make. I mean the people who own it.

[Question] But you still take my point?

[Answer] I understood.

[Question] Are there forces in this country who have a vested interest in the maintenance of military power? There must be.

[Answer] Well, I'm very...it's very difficult for me to answer that affirmatively although I understand why you put it -- that there may be military people who feel we have to be strong, I mean there is no doubt about that. But vested interest in the sense of what kind, what does it give them?

[Question] It gives power to the people who like having a large army and being top of a large tree.

[Answer] You are speaking psychologically. There are some people. Well, in that sense of some psychological aspect of it, I would tend to agree. But I think there's a big difference between that and military-industrial complex as defined by President Eisenhower, which is a completely different thing. It's not psychological, it's economic basically.

[Question] Well, Mr Pozner, we ranged over many things and exchanged some ideas. But let me ask you to speak and sum up: Where do you, as a Russian commentator, think detente is going? Is it dead as some people see? Is it sleeping? Or is it something that's going to be revived?

[Answer] I believe it exists, I believe it has suffered some very serious blows. But I frankly and seriously think that detente is going to make itself felt pretty strongly. I think the movements that we now see both in Western Europe and in the United States to freeze...the whole freeze thing...our own policies are ultimately going to see detente once again develop.

It will take some time. But I don't think there's any way we can...well, there's only one alternative to detente, and that's one I would prefer not to name. So.

[Question] Thank you very much for talking to us, Vladimir Pozner.

PRAVDA REVIEWS REACTION TO BREZHNEV INITIATIVES

Roundup 27 March

PM291451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS roundup: "For the Good of Mankind"]

[Excerpts] 27 Mar -- The international public and the press are stressing the exceedingly great importance of the new peace initiatives put forward in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress and at the Tashkent celebrations. The statements and commentaries note that the Soviet proposals create a sound and realistic basis for progress in strengthening peace, in detente, disarmament and the development of peaceful cooperation and good-neighborliness between states for the good of all mankind and point to a way out of the blind alley into which imperialism's aggressive circles are leading international relations.

The Mongolian paper UNEN sees L.I. Brezhnev's Tashkent speech as an impassioned appeal for peace. The new Soviet peace initiatives, the paper stresses, are a very important contribution to the relaxation of international tension and strengthening of friendship and cooperation between peoples. All peoples in Asia were very pleased to hear of the Soviet initiatives geared to safeguarding peace and security in Asia. The Soviet land's policy in that region is a decisive contribution to transforming Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation.

L.I. Brezhnev's Tashkent speech, in which he stressed the importance of establishing reliable relations of good-neighborliness and mutual trust between the USSR and Japan, deserves very serious study, Japanese parliamentary deputy T. Yokomichi said. The position of those forces in Japanese ruling circles which are placing artificial barriers in the way of widening bilateral trade and economic cooperation and exchange between our two neighboring countries in all other spheres deserves condemnation. Japan must act in relations with the Soviet Union not looking over its shoulder at the United States but on the basis of its own national interests. The USSR's proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East is of particular significance. The Japanese Government ought to study it meticulously. The proposal aims at creating a favorable atmosphere not only in relations between the USSR and Japan but in Asia as a whole, contributing to the development of bilateral dialogue and to the strengthening of peace and stability in that region.

In conditions where militarist appeals are issuing from the White House, the Soviet Union has once again appealed to the good sense of the people of the world, stating the need to reduce nuclear arms and preserve world peace, the Indian weekly LINK stresses. That is the purpose of the constructive proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev.

The USSR's constructive new initiatives are of outstanding significance for the strengthening of peace and international security and the continuation of the detente policy, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Secretary H. Dohls and Politburo member and Secretary Jose Ramon Machado Ventura of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee stressed during a meeting in Berlin.

These all-embracing initiatives were put forward at a time when imperialist circles are continuing to pursue the course toward confrontation and intensification of the arms race -- a course which endangers peace. Close collaboration of the socialist countries and all peace-loving forces is of decisive significance for active struggle against this dangerous policy.

The Bolivian Government fully supports the new Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and safeguarding peace and international security put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero said. The fact that the proposals were put forward in the conditions of a deteriorating international situation reemphasizes the sincerity of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy.

The United States must give a concrete, positive reply, the minister said. It is intolerable that a peace initiative and the good will manifested by one side should meet with no response from the other side. On behalf of the country's president and the Bolivian Government Gonzalo Romero expressed great gratitude to the Soviet people, the USSR Government and L.I. Brezhnev personally for their immense contribution to the cause of peace for the good of all mankind.

All people who cherish peace warmly welcome the constructive new proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev, Kh. Muhyi ad-Din, general secretary of the Egyptian National Progressive (left) Party, said. The Soviet decision on a unilateral moratorium [Unionist Grouping] has a significance which extends far beyond the frontiers of Europe. In present-day conditions, when the threat of war is worldwide, the easing of tension in one region has a favorable effect on the situation in other regions. The purpose of the Soviet proposals is to block imperialism's dangerous plans and avert the threat of a world thermonuclear war. In supporting the Soviet initiatives, all peace-loving forces in the world must rally even more closely together in a united front to frustrate the warmongers' criminal designs.

Roundup 29 March

PM311229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS 29 March roundup: "Responsibility for the Fate of Peace"]

[Text] Broad circles of the world public, many foreign press organs and prominent politicians are assessing the topical new peace initiatives put forward in the speeches by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the Soviet trade union congress and at the celebrations in Tashkent as a development of the peace program for the eighties outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress and as a manifestation of great responsibility for the fate of peace.

Sofia -- The initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev have again shown the world public with the utmost clarity just who is really struggling to strengthen peace and security and who is threatening them with his adventurist policy, Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes. These initiatives introduce a new and important positive element in to the complex package of questions of European and world security and represent a constructive contribution to the quest for a mutually acceptable basis for reducing arsenals of nuclear weapons in Europe and lessening the current international tension.

Budapest -- L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent is persuasive evidence of the great significance that the USSR attaches to turning the Asian Continent into a zone of peace and stability, which will have a favorable impact on improving the entire international situation, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG states.

Beijing -- China's mass news organs have published a brief account of the section of L.I. Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent that discusses Soviet-Chinese relations.

Alongside this the press quotes the remark of a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman that "China has noted the speech delivered by Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Brezhnev in Tashkent on 24 March, in which he touched on Chinese-Soviet relations." "In Chinese-Soviet relations and in international affairs," the PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman noted, "we attach significance to the Soviet Union's practical actions."

Tokyo -- We welcome L.I. Brezhnev's speech, in which he has called for firm good-neighborly relations and the broadest mutually advantageous cooperation to be established between Japan and the USSR, declared Hirohide Ishida, prominent politician, parliamentary deputy representing the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and chairman of the parliamentary Japanese-Soviet Friendship Association.

However, reactionary Western press organs are seeking to distort the meaning of the new Soviet initiatives by representing them as a "propaganda maneuver" by Moscow.

Bonn -- Ridiculing these clumsy attempts, West Germany's weekly STERN writes: "Maybe someone will venture to claim that the world has become less secure since Leonid Brezhnev announced the missile moratorium? Maybe it would be better for the Russians to continue to arm themselves so as not to confuse us?" Contrary to what many people are trying to din into us, the West German weekly concludes, the Soviet decision on a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR is not linked to any conditions and is a unilateral goodwill move by the Soviet Union.

MATERIAL ON COMMON MARKET BRUSSELS SESSION

IZVESTIYA Comment

LD312016 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- Today's IZVESTIYA, commenting on the results of the two-day session of the community in Brussels, points to profound differences inside the EEC on matters of internal and external policy.

The session, attended by heads of state and government of the ten Common Market countries, focussed mainly on a search for ways out of the hard-hitting economic crisis, and to iron out the serious differences between EEC partners regarding possible solutions to internal and international problems.

Meanwhile, the newspaper said, as was also the case during the previous meetings, the members of the supreme body of the "ten" paid tribute to "Atlantic solidarity." To demonstrate that "solidarity," the leaders of the Common Market countries reiterated their previous statements amounting to open interference in the internal affairs of Poland and even tried to put the blame for the long break in the work of the Madrid meeting at the door of Poland and the Soviet Union. "That such a position does not hold water is evident," the newspaper says.

"As was demonstrated by the Brussels session, the newspaper says, 'little Europe' is trying to manoeuvre between the need to please Washington and the desire to secure its own interests." Thus, yielding to U.S. demands, the participants in the session also declared their intention "to study" their credit policy with respect to the socialist countries. And at the same time the session stressed "the role which was played by the economic and commercial contacts in stabilizing and developing the East-West relations." Also pointed was the interest on the part of "little Europe" in further strengthening these relations, in pursuing and successfully completing the Madrid meeting.

The session of the European council has provided a fresh demonstration that the basis for discussion is the question of the Common Market's capacity to resist U.S. pressure and to pursue on the international plane a consistent and independent course meeting the European interests," IZVESTIYA concludes.

Final Document Reviewed

LD311240 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By Igor Pirek]

[Text] Brussels, 31 Mar, TASS -- The main objective of the two-day session of the European council of heads of state and government chiefs of the West European "ten" was to find ways of bridging the gaps between the views of the member countries on ways of solving the pressing economic and social problems, especially as regards a new farm policy and redistribution of items in the common budget, two thirds of which is earmarked for agriculture.

Also on the agenda of the session, which marked the 25th anniversary of the founding of the E.E.C., was the common strategy in efforts to reduce growing unemployment, currently affecting 10.7 million people, i.e. 9.7 per cent of the work force of the member countries.

After the session, the president of the commission of European communities had to admit that the differences within the community are greater than before the European council convened.

Even though the final document speaks of joint efforts to reduce unemployment, the post-session press conference made it clear that the participants failed to agree on ways of coping with this problem, and that every country will follow its own course according to its possibilities and needs.

The greatest degree of "harmony" was achieved in the attitude of the E.E.C. to socialist countries. The member states again attempted to interfere in Poland's internal affairs, to belittle the importance of normalization in the country, and accuse the Soviet Union of responsibility for everything that the West does not like about the developments in Poland.

Once again, the E.E.C. attacked the internationalist aid given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan revolution, and tried to make from the purely Afghan question an international problem in the solution of which they would like to participate.

But despite these attacks, the final document admits that trade and economic relations with the socialist countries are of considerable importance for West European economy, and for the creation of a better atmosphere in East-West relations.

Also evident in the final document are attempts to conceal deep internal problems by displaying unity in the stand on other international issues. The community wants to play a more active role in efforts to find a Middle East settlement and to improve the situation in Central America.

The E.E.C thus wants to preserve at least some of its positions which it has been losing in these parts of the world in consequence of the American "bull in the china shop" policy.

NONALIGNED STATES' ECONOMIC TIES EXAMINED

PM301439 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Kovalev "International Commentary": "Imperative Necessity"]

[Text] Economic cooperation problems were the main theme of the conference of coordinating countries of the Nonaligned Movement which has ended in Havana.

The conference's final document again reflected the young liberated states' increasing desire to eliminate the system maintained by the capitalist powers of inequality and diktat in their economic relations with the developing countries. The desire to expand multifaceted cooperation among the developing countries was manifested to an even greater extent, although many objective and subjective factors frequently hinder the adoption of broad-scale practical measures in this direction.

The imperative necessity to strengthen such ties is now recognized by the majority of participants in the Nonaligned Movement regardless of their internal social system and foreign policy orientation. They see such ties as a substantial factor for strengthening economic independence and resisting more effectively the expansion the multinationals, which have at their disposal every political, diplomatic, military and financial facility of the state machinery serving them.

Here is just a small sample of evidence of the perniciousness of Western financial "assistance" and the invasion of developing countries by monopoly capital: By the end of 1981 these countries' total foreign debt had reached \$540 billion. Costa Rica's debt, for example, is over \$1,000 per capita. Does such "assistance" promote economic progress? Clearly not. Last year the Latin American countries' gross national product rose by just 1.2 percent and in most African developing countries the year's GNP growth was no more than 1 percent. But Africa contains 97 percent of the world's supply of chrome, 85 percent of the platinum, 64 percent of the gold, 50 percent of the magnesium, 25 percent of the uranium, 13 percent of the copper and 20 percent of the planet's hydropower potential.

Western and particularly U.S. financial assistance is becoming increasingly selective. The developing countries closely connected with the world capitalist economy are feeling more appreciably the destabilizing effect of the trade and currency wars among the major industrialized capitalist countries and groups of countries.

The Havana conference, where about 50 states were represented, was undoubtedly a portentous event. In the last 2 months alone several highly representative forums have discussed questions linked in one way or another with the cardinal problem of the struggle to establish a new world economic order. We recall the February conference of developing countries in Delhi on questions of cooperation. During the same month the seventh conference of the trade ministers of 35 African countries was held in Addis Ababa and point out the need to focus efforts primarily on developing inter-African cooperation as a practical step toward establishing a new world economic order. The conference of industry ministers from 30 Islamic countries, also held in February, formulated important recommendations regarding practical measures for strengthening ties among the members of the Islamic Conference Organization. The energy ministers of seven independent southern African countries who met in Luanda in February advocated comprehensive mutual cooperation and the removal of the barriers created among them during colonialist times. Bilateral contacts on economic cooperation between developing Asian, African and Latin American countries have also become appreciably more vigorous.

Both the Havana conference and the other multilateral and bilateral meetings among the young liberated states are elements in an important process which is gathering momentum from year to year. These states are increasingly coming to believe that their attempts to solve the problems of economic relations with the Western states by means of talks are a complex matter and, perhaps, a hopeless one. The young independent states' representatives believe that the time has come to organize a collective rebuff to the system of discrimination in economic relations with the West and to pool forces to limit the sphere of the imperialist and neocolonialist circles' activity to some extent.

As for the Soviet Union and all the socialist community countries, they have been and now are on the developing countries' side in their just struggle. The years-long practice of economic and political relations between the socialist countries and the developing countries is the best confirmation of that.

NATO 'REFORM PLAN' ENSURES U.S. SUPERIORITY

LD300840 Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- Washington exploits the machinery of the NATO bloc, which has always been regarded by the United States as one of the main tools of its global policy, "to impose upon the partners its will which is alien to their national interests," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (the RED STAR) writes.

By means of the schemed NATO reform plan, the newspaper remarks, Washington is going "still further to strengthen the military, political and economic dependence of the West European countries and to still further limit their sovereignty, make sure of the possibility of drawing the allies into its war gambles."

The NATO reform plan, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA goes on to say, envisages "recognition by the Europeans of the failure of detente and setbacks in the exploration of the possibility of coexistence with the Soviet Union." Very far-reaching proposals follow from this: to strengthen the war preparations of the bloc along the frontiers of the countries of the socialist community; to review NATO nuclear strategy and to impel France and Britain to pool their nuclear forces with the nuclear forces of the United States, i.e. to fully subordinate the former to the latter; to bring about the return of France to the NATO military organization; and lastly, to set up a so-called "NATO directorate" made up of the United States, France, Britain and the FRG.

A list of the principal factors of the planned reform of the North Atlantic bloc, the article says, reveals their nature. "They are fraught with the danger of still greater subordination of the allies to the dangerous political course of the United States aimed at confrontation with the Soviet Union, the weakening of the economy of the West European countries as a result of the severance of their business contacts with the states of the socialist community and the further growth in the threat of nuclear war."

"The peoples and the states are now confronted with the choice: to proceed along the road of strengthening peace and cooperation, as the USSR and its allies advocate, or the road of the 'cold war' and the mounting military threat, onto which the aggressive forces of the United States and the North Atlantic bloc push mankind."

REACTIONS TO U.S. STAND AT LOS CONFERENCE

'Subversive' U.S. Proposals

LD311850 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 31 Mar 82

["Rebuff" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- Pinning its hopes on its powerful fleet and technology, the United States expects to be the first to reach the minerals at the bottom of the world ocean, IZVESTIYA says.

In a remark published today the newspaper criticizes the obstructionist tactic of the Washington delegates at the dragged-on talks on drafting the Law of the Sea International Convention within the U.N. framework.

Pointing out that a draft convention that is acceptable to most countries has already been prepared as a result of many-year efforts at the permanent U.N. Law of the Sea Conference. The newspaper writes: "The activities of the United States, as has already been demonstrated in speeches by representatives of many countries participating in the conference, are aimed at breaking down the provisions of the conference, are aimed at breaking down the provisions of the convention on the deep-water mining of minerals. Washington and a handful of its followers try to secure unilateral advantages for their monopolies."

The regular session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference taking place at the United Nations IZVESTIYA states, "has rejected all the attempts of the United States to rewrite in the interests of its monopolies the agreed upon draft document stating the rules of mining the world ocean's resources. The participants in the session have refused to examine the subversive American proposals as a 'package'. It is not the first time that Washington and its henchmen have found themselves in isolation when major international problems are being resolved."

'Obstructionist' Stand

LD311414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1027 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent V. Vasilets]

[Excerpts] New York, 31 Mar (TASS) -- In spite of the obstructionist line of the United States, most of the states participating in the Law of the Sea Conference taking place here want the early completion of work on an international convention to regulate the utilization of the world's oceans.

The session is completing the first stage, in the course of which talks have been held on as yet unsolved problems. The results of these consultations are now being summed up at plenary sessions. The attempts by the United States to revise radically the draft document agreed upon after many years of work in the interests of its monopolies have been totally rejected. All the main groups of states have refused even to discuss the imperious U.S. claims intended to satisfy the greed of the ore-mining monopolies.

P. Kozyrev, head of the Soviet delegation, noted that an absolute majority of states favor the adoption of a convention at the current session, on the basis of the existing draft.

As is known, the U.S. delegation has taken an obstructionist line toward this position. Its representatives referred to a statement by the U.S. President that "the United States will return to negotiations and will work with others to achieve an acceptable treaty." However, the actual actions of the U.S. delegation clearly demonstrate that it has no intention whatsoever of conducting constructive negotiations.

Its proposals were clearly directed toward a radical breach of the clause in the convention about deep-water mining, thus upsetting the whole "package" of compromises. The conference naturally rejected this U.S. approach and refused to consider the U.S. proposals as a whole, the Soviet delegate noted. If the United States and a small group of countries supporting it demonstrate a sense of realism, which we appeal to them to do, it is still not too late for them to adopt a constructive position and to join the overwhelming majority of states.

In our opinion, the Soviet representative continued, the conference has all the necessary conditions to adopt the convention.

The Soviet delegation expresses the hope that the United States and certain of its allies will finally give up their attempts to obtain one-sided benefits and privileges to the detriment of the interests of other countries and peoples. Only a convention based on the principle of full sovereign equality of all the participants will be in the interests of the equitable cooperation of states, of peace and international security.

'Return to Colonial Practices'

LD291618 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar, TASS -- Today's IZVESTIYA describes the posture adopted by the U.S. delegation at the eleventh session of the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference, now in session in New York, as the one of "openly ignoring the opinion of a majority of states." The newspaper says that "for ten years an absolute majority out of over 150 countries taking part in the conference, manifesting good will, has progressed, step by step towards the attainment of mutually acceptable understandings that have found expression in the draft Law-of-the-Sea convention submitted to the present session. For its part, the USA is doing everything to torpedo the work of the conference.

Thus, the article says, Ronald Reagan himself, even before the opening of the eleventh session, said that all provisions that happened to be at variance with the American principles of free enterprise, i.e. those of undisguised imperialist plunder of the wealth of the world ocean, had to be deleted from the document already prepared and agreed within the U.N. framework.

IZVESTIYA says that "the U.S. delegation presented forty-three pages of demands purporting to radically change the wording of most provisions contained in the draft convention. And since Washington's demands are encountering a rebuff, the USA and a number of their allies intend, according to the British FINANCIAL TIMES, to conclude between them a separate agreement on a monopoly development of the natural resources of the sea-bed and ocean-floor."

"Most participants in the U.N. Law of the Sea Conference justly regard the White House claims as a threat to the sovereign rights of independent states and as a return to colonial practices that have receded to a distant colonial past. [quotation mark as received]

IZVESTIYA CITES 'DANGEROUS' U.S. FAR EAST POLICY

LD261818 Moscow TASS in English 1739 GMT 26 Mar 82

["The Far East: The Limits of Common Sense" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Mar, TASS -- IZVESTIYA today writes about same "dangerous undercurrents that potentially are capable of chipping away at and eroding the security of many Far-Eastern states."

The most dangerous of these currents, the newspapers says, is the U.S. desire to secure its "global interests" on the regional level through multiplying factors destabilising the situation in the Far East. These factors include bolstering the Seoul regime by intensified military support in order to perpetuate the role of the southern part of the Korean Peninsula as imperialist "periphery." They also include Washington's actions aimed at using the alliance between Beijing and present-day imperialism as an additional level in its aggressive strategy.

The White House also counts on a maximum participation of Japan in its schemes. In the process, the article says, "recommendations" to Tokyo not just bid it to arm, but to arm for the same "rigid confrontation" vis-a-vis the USSR as is pursued today by the Reagan administration.

The newspaper continues by saying that a deeper trust between the peoples of the Far Eastern states and the interests of their security cannot be served by the establishment of military contacts between China and Japan on an anti-Soviet basis, or by Washington's encouragement of Japan's clearly unfounded claims to Soviet islands.

The situation shaping up in the Far East under the impact of the above negative factors thus carries a hidden threat to peace and well-being of the peoples of the region, IZVESTIYA sums up. It is not yet late however, to prevent such a threat from materialising. And for its part, the Soviet Union is prepared to do everything possible to prevent a repetition of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki holocausts and to prevent war from flaring up again in the Far East. Referring, among other things, to the recent speech by Leonid Brezhnev in Tashkent, the newspaper writes: "Instead of trends threatening the destinies of peace in the Far East, the Soviet Union is offering a clear-cut programme of stability and goodneighbourliness, a programme filled with constructive proposals. And this confident and consistent course which assumes the existence of a potential of common sense and good will among our Far Eastern neighbours, makes it possible to face the future with optimism."

PATRIARCH PIMEN ADDRESSES RELIGIOUS LEADERS

LD291808 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 Mar, TASS -- The Moscow Patriarch of all Russia Pimen gave a reception today in honour of church figures, now staying in Moscow, engaged in preparing the world conference "religious figures for the salvation of the sacred gift of life from a nuclear catastrophe". The patriarch thanked them for their "desire to serve peace-building and cooperation between peoples."

Those attending the reception -- members of the working presidium of the international preparatory committee of the conference have held today their regular meeting under the chairmanship of the metropolitan Filaret of Minsk and Belorussia. The meeting was attended by representatives of Christian churches, Bhuddism, the Moslem religion and Judaism from countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and America. The international conference of religious figures will open in Moscow on May 10.

"Our task with you, dear friends", Patriarch Pimen said, "is relying on the foundations of our religions, to examine and study concrete actions by which the religious peace-loving forces can exert a viable, effective and beneficial influence on the current explosive international situation, and will shield and preserve peace from the prospect of the destruction of all life, that has now become quite real."

There are forces in the world, Patriarch Pimen continued, which, on the international scene, are firmly and consistently coming up with proposals to reduce the military threat. The patriarch recalled that many people of good will received with great hope the recent new peace initiatives of the Soviet state which really contribute to easing the international tensions, open up the possibility for, and facilitate the achievement of agreement on a major reduction of nuclear forces in Europe.

Patriarch Pimen wished success to the coming conference.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SIBERIA GAS PIPELINE NOTED

LD011042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The first kilometer of pipes has been welded on the westernmost section of the main gas pipeline from Siberia to West Europe, along which Soviet gas will be supplied to a number of European states. This year it is planned to build 1,500 kms, or about 1/3 of the line. The energy capacity of the gas pipeline, notes our commentator, will be unique. Experts have calculated that utilization of the gas which it will transport in a year would generate as much electric power as roughly five major hydropower stations such as the Bratsk GES. The Soviet Union, in exchange for the supply of machines, will send the West European countries about 40 billion cubic meters of gas a year.

This deal of the century, as it is called by the Western press, is advantageous to both sides. West Europe has, indeed, great interest in obtaining Soviet gas. According to estimates by experts of the European Economic Community, by the year 2000 the shortage of gas in West Europe will be nearly 130 billion cubic meters. Siberian gas will not only help meet roughly 1/3 of that deficit, but also will expand the sources of power supply. Thus, the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline appears on the map of international economic ties as the result of a thorough calculation by the partners of mutual benefits and needs and as a symbol of European cooperation corresponding to the letter and spirit of Helsinki.

Within this context, Washington's logic appears particularly clumsy with its attempts to put all kinds of sanctions and obstacles in the path of the deal of the century. France and the FRG reject the U.S. administration's interference. Today we received a report from Rome on a statement by [Giovanni] Marcora, Italian minister of industry, commerce and crafts, who stressed the need for his country to urgently make a decision on participation in the construction of the Siberia-Europe gas pipeline. Italy, he said, may become isolated, since the FRG and France have already signed such agreements.

Thus, attempts by certain U.S. circles to substitute normal intercourse between states with blockades and sanctions are pointless and futile. The Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole have at their disposal a powerful economy and abundant resources. They fear neither blockades nor sanctions. But the same cannot be said of many of the United States' allies for whom normal trade and economic relations with the USSR are of vital significance, the newspaper PRAVDA noted in this connection today. It is no coincidence that Washington's policy of tilting at international trade and normal economic ties is meeting with opposition from realistically minded circles in West Europe.

DANUBE COMMISSION ISSUES FINAL COMMUNIQUE

LD311808 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Budapest, 31 Mar, TASS -- The Danube Commission ended its 40th session here, attended by Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. It has endorsed documents on navigation security and summed up the organization's activities last year as well as its tasks for the future.

A final communique says the Danube countries consider it their duty to apply joint efforts to strengthen peace. The communique stresses that they seek to decide all questions concerning navigation along the Danube in a spirit of understanding and on the basis of mutually beneficial cooperation.

CASEY'S SOVIET 'GLOBAL THREAT' CLAIMS SCORED

PM301537 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Bandura; "Between Fabrication and Delirium"]

[Text] It's beyond me what the White House would do if the post of CIA director were not held by such a perspicacious, clairvoyant man, one might say, as William Casey. Had he not given an interview to the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, probably no one in Washington would have found out what a terrible danger looms over the United States. And not only over the territory of that country but also over its "global vital interests" which, as is well known, exist on virtually every square meter of our planet's surface.

To judge by the revelations of the U.S. intelligence chief the plotters have not yet reached Langley, (Understandably: after all, that is where Casey lives and you must not provoke him -- he might invent something you don't like!) Well, the Pentagon still seems safe. The White House also seems reliably protected so far, although who knows.... All the rest is under a "global threat." Asked to cite "the six most dangerous spots in the world for the United States," Casey, without even troubling to look into his secret files, rattles off: "Iran, Central America, the Middle East, the other side of the Persian Gulf, Germany and East Europe, Morocco and the Strait of Gibraltar." And even these are only the "most dangerous." And, you will note, not even "spots" but whole states and regions.

Necessity compelled Mr Casey to be frank. In his opinion "the U.S. public does not view this threat in as serious a light as perhaps we ourselves do." That is, as the Washington administration does. Latin American public opinion also greatly worries the Langley chief. "They are opposed to our presence" south of the Rio Grande, the CIA leader complains. And it is to make Americans support the White House in its military-political exercises and the Latin Americans cease their objections that Mr Casey has set about making public the secrets of the cloak and dagger department.

First, Casey has established precisely that "in the past 7 years the Russians have developed a completely new, magnificent tactic: political and diplomatic destabilization, subversive activity, terrorism and support for insurgent movements. They are using this tactic throughout the world." Ah: You didn't know? Well, you know now! And don't worry that you heard all that long before Casey; the present CIA chief's predecessors did not back up their fabrications with facts. And the truth has spoken only through Casey's mouth. You don't believe it? That means you did not read his words attentively. Is he not objective when he calls the "Russians' completely new tactics" "magnificent"? And an objective man won't lie. Or at least only a little.... True, Casey cites no facts in corroboration of his discovery. "For the Russians this is almost a no-risk option. They can stay in the shadows." And if the espionage department chief says "in the shadows," that means pitch darkness. What evidence is there in such utter darkness? So that with regard to the "hand of the Kremlin" we have to rely exclusively on Mr Casey's honest word.

Although, in one place he did nonetheless seize hold of this "hand." The CIA chief has established: "The Soviet Union's strategic progress depends on Western technology to a far greater degree than could be imagined." Facts? Everyone known them. The USSR launched the first artificial satellite, remember? That was using U.S. achievements. You remember Gagarin's flight? That was also undertaken "on the basis of Western technology," incidentally. Or take the most recent example -- the study of Venus by Soviet automated stations: They took something readymade and launched it themselves... And each instrument bears the label "Made in the CIA." Only those Russians -- they're really cunning! -- have scrawled over the label with a felt-tipped pen and sent it off to Venus. Just try to prove now what is foreign.

After all, he has already said: "A no-risk option, they can remain in the shadows." And then there's the first Soviet atomic power station, the first atomic icebreaker, the first moon landing.... Is that not "strategic dependence on the West"?

But if Moscow has conspired so as to reveal its intrigues to no one (except Casey himself, of course), Cuba and Nicaragua cannot hide from the CIA! It is totally clear to Casey that "Cuba is rendering extensive aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas." There are no facts, it is true, but the power of logic destroys all obstacles. And the CIA chief's logic is unassailable. Surely no one will dispute that the guerrillas are fighting the junta? No. And since they are fighting that means they have weapons. And since they have weapons, that means they have been sent from Cuba. So to the question "do you have proof?" Casey confidently replies: "Yes, of course. After all, without this aid the guerrillas would not have been able to continue the insurgent movement in their country." As clear as twice two is four. The only thing that is not clear is how others have so far failed to think up a similar argument. Actually, even that is no enigma. Such logic is within the powers only of the CIA chief.

The power of logic, augmented by imagination, helps Casey to compute the threat to the United States from Cuba and Nicaragua. To the question "what threat do the events in Central America specifically represent to the United States?" he draws the following apocalyptic picture: In 6 months Nicaragua will have military superiority over all other Central American countries, then "Cuba with its 10-million-strong population and Nicaragua with its population of 2.5 million will subjugate the other Central American countries: then they will create in these subject countries armies commensurable with their own. As a result a very large force will be concentrated on our (that is on the U.S.) threshold." Is it clear now why Washington is so concerned with the struggle against Nicaragua and the situation in El Salvador? Perhaps it is still not clear to you, but it is clear to Mr Casey. After all, that's his profession.

The clairvoyant from Langley knows what he is saying. Who should know more precisely than he that "Cuba has the largest air force in the Western hemisphere after our own?" After the U.S. Air Force, that is. Can you imagine the horror of the situation? There you have it -- the U.S. Air Force and right alongside it -- in second place -- the Cuban Air Force: cheek by jowl! And Casey probably knows that in another day or two Cuba will move to first place. It has already been reported to him personally that on the ships entering Cuban ports -- horrible to relate! -- containers have been spotted [zasecheny].

True, the boss of Langley does not tell us what freight they contain. But here Washington's well-tryed technology for making mountains out of molehills comes to his aid. The weekly correspondent who interviewed him launches the first balloon in the form of a question phrased as a statement: "What was the reason for such obvious anxiety in connection with the arrival in Cuba of containers which apparently contain a squadron of MIG-23 aircraft?" Reader, note how precisely everything is constructed. What is in the containers is, on the one hand, only "apparently" there, that is, perhaps it is "not there" at all. But on the other hand there is an absolutely specific ring to the statement: That same "apparently contain" is nothing other than a "squadron of MIG's." There follow several stop-gap questions and answers and then the zealous journalist returns to the "apparent" point of departure:

"And so the aircraft arriving in Cuba now are attack aircraft?"

"Yes, they are."

"Can they carry nuclear weapons?"

"They could be made to do so."

That's it! The perfidious adversary has been seized by the hand and totally exposed. And the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT readers have nothing left to do but go calmly to bed. They have nothing to fear but nightmares and a straitjacket when they awake. Uncle Casey will take care of the rest. Blurting out to his fellow countrymen all Langley's secrets but one: It is merely out of a sense of professional vigilance that he has not said that the bey of Algiers has a wart on his nose [reference to Gogol's "Diary of a Madman"]. But those who are authorized to know, do know that too. How else can we explain that, as the CIA chief again confidentially told the magazine the White House has decided to earmark additional funds for Casey's department and increase his staff.

TASS HITS 'TERRORIST ACTIVITIES' HEARINGS

LD311702 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 31 Mar 82

["Provocative Hearings" -- TASS headline: By TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- Certain capitalist mass media have risen a hue and cry over the hearings organized by the Washington administration in the Senate Security and Terrorism Subcommittee. The main purpose of this provocative venture is to try to prove the unprovable, namely, the Soviet Union's involvement in terrorist activities in South Africa.

The means perfectly suit the goal: striving to denigrate SWAPO, the Namibian national-liberation organization recognized by the U.N. and the OAU as the sole legitimate representative of the people of that country. The initiators of the hearings present every fact of the Soviet Union's selfless aid to the Namibian patriots as "evidence of Moscow's terrorism."

Addressing the subcommittee, Chester Crocker, assistant U.S. secretary of state for African affairs, tried to arbitrarily charge the national-liberation movements and those who support them, with whipping up an atmosphere of "chaos, violence and disorder."

Strongly criticising the new propaganda ploy of the Reagan administration, the press of independent African countries points out: The hearings in Washington are a result of the agreement recently reached between South Africa and the United States "on cooperation in investigating Soviet connections with African terrorism." The two countries which have institutionalized international banditry are now donning the garb of fighters against terrorism in order to cover the traces of their own crimes.

These are futile manoeuvres, which have long been seen through by the Africans. "The United States is grossly intervening in the affairs of African countries behind the smokescreen of groundless charges of 'international terrorism' made against the progressive forces," the Malagasy governmental newspaper AFRIKA writes. "In pursuing this policy, which is incompatible with the provisions of international law, Washington is increasingly relying on South Africa, the worst enemy of the African peoples."

With U.S. blessing, the Pretoria regime is waging an undeclared barbarous war against Angola and Mozambique, supporting activities of the terrorist gangs in those countries, opposing in every way the granting of independence to Namibia, sending white mercenaries to the Seychelles and hatching dangerous aggressive plans with regard to other countries. One can hardly disagree with the opinion of the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE that the current year has seen the unprecedented escalation of the subversive activities of the CIA and the South African secret service on the African continent.

The organization of hearings in the Senate subcommittee is another subversive action intended to dampen the heat of anti-imperialist struggle in Africa with slander and lies.

TASS NOTES PLAN TO EVACUATE U.S. WORKERS

LD311818 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 31 Mar 82

["Programme of Total Intimidation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 31 Mar, TASS -- President Ronald Reagan has approved a programme of measures providing for the preparation of a vast number of U.S. civilians for emergency evacuation in case of an imminent threat of nuclear war. According to the newspaper Washington POST, the programme is intended for seven years and will cost the tax-payer 4.2 billion dollars.

According to Holton, spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the makers of the programme proceed from a "working hypothesis" according to which the imminent nuclear strike will be known within a week, and, therefore, there will be time to evacuate Americans out of 380 most dangerous regions and move them into an unspecified number of reception zones all over the country. Expecting an evacuation signal, the Americans should keep ready stocks of food, medicines and other necessary items, since satisfaction of their needs in the resettlement places will be limited.

The core of the matter is, probably, in the nearly constant mobilisation readiness of the population. So far, the Americans are being conditioned to a seven-year-long expectation of a nuclear catastrophe, hinting that by the end of the term the ordinary man's capacity to survive will nearly double. If the chance to survive grows, the official doctrine oriented at the possibility for the United States not to only to survive a nuclear war, but also to win it, will become less odious. Consequently, it is possible to undermine opposition to the present dangerous plans of the United States in general, and its attempts to turn the whole of Earth into a staging area for power play exercises -- such, or approximately such is the line of argument followed in Washington.

It is not concern for the American people by which the White House is guided. The Americans are being transformed into hostages of the militarist policy, into cogs of the war machine with the help of which the U.S. reactionary circles would like to carry through their imperious designs. Attempts are being made to deny the Americans the principal right of free people -- the right to life, for life is ensured today not by a shelter and first-strike weapons but by non-admission of a nuclear war.

HEAVY FUNDING OF U.S. PROPAGANDA OUTLETS NOTED

LD262256 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1303 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 26 Mar (TASS) -- The Reagan administration is increasing the scale of "psychological war" against the socialist and developing states, giving the leading role in it to the International Communication Agency (ICA). Speaking at hearings held by one of the subcommittees of the Senate Appropriations Committee, C. Wick, director of the ICA, said that in fiscal 1983 the administration is planning to allocate \$640 million to his department, \$151 million more than in the current fiscal year.

According to Wick the lion's share of these funds will go to broadening the propaganda activity of that odious mouthpiece of U.S. psychological warfare, the Voice of America. To augment the station's broadcasting to the developing countries, the administration plans to channel \$115 million to it via the ICA in the current fiscal year. This will be used to build a shortwave transmitting station in Botswana and to step up the power of a similar station in Sri Lanka.

ICA's masters of propaganda are devoting particular attention to the maximum use of communications satellites for the transmission, via radio and television, to other countries of falsehoods concocted, like the recent provocative anti-Polish show which was such a resounding failure, in the bowels of the CIA. The ICA has \$3 million in its budget for this purpose.

JOURNAL SEES GROWING ANTIWAR MOVEMENT IN U.S.

LD311046 Moscow TASS in English 1029 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- "The U.S. authorities have put the arms race into top gear and it will not be easy for them to step off the course taken. But nor will it be easy for them to pursue this course," LITERATURNAYA GAZETA writes today in an article dealing with the growth of anti-war feeling in the United States.

The newspaper's commentator Vitaliy Kobyshev says that in California, for instance, over half a million people have signed an appeal to the local legislature to make the question of gradual freezing of the manufacture, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons by the United States and the Soviet Union the central issue of the election campaign in connection with the November off-year congressional elections and re-election of the governors of a number of states. Various organizations, societies and associations are joining in the anti-war campaign, the article says. Especially active among them are the movement "Physicians for Social Responsibility" and the Council for a Liveable World.

Public discontent is growing not only among the working people of America and the opposition Democratic Party but also the ruling Republican Party. Summing up the results of a public poll held at such an important centre of American capitalism as Wall Street, a news analyst of the NBC T.V. company pointed recently to the erosion of support by business circles which formerly sympathized with Reagan's economic programmes. When asked what was the best way to reduce the budget deficit, 68 per cent of those polled said it was necessary to cut military spending. It is quite logical therefore that the new constructive initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev are meeting with ever greater understanding and interest in the USA.

CHINA SETTING PRECONDITIONS TO IMPROVED RELATIONS

OW010157 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Listeners: Speaking at a Beijing reception, Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao touched on the prospects of Soviet-Chinese relations and related this issue to the situations in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. Now please listen to a talk on this topic by (Linov), Soviet reporter on international affairs:

Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, stated in his Tashkent speech that "we are prepared to come to terms without any preconditions on measures acceptable to both sides to improve Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of mutual respect for each other's interests, noninterference in each other's affairs and mutual benefit -- certainly, not to the detriment of third countries." This statement by the Soviet leader is of great significance in principle. First of all, the Soviet Union offers a proposal to come to terms on measures to improve Soviet-Chinese relations without any preconditions, and secondly the agreement reached should not be to the detriment of third countries.

The statement of Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao proves that the Beijing leadership is attempting to set up an obstacle on the road to this agreement by making use of preconditions. Furthermore, their preconditions relate the prospects for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations with other sovereign states. From this point, it is not difficult to note a striking contrast between the positive stand of the Soviet Union and the negative stand of the Beijing leadership on solving Soviet-Chinese relations, which is an issue certainly not to be easily solved.

In his Tashkent speech, Comrade Brezhnev reiterated an important principle of Soviet foreign policy -- that is, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, including China. The Beijing leadership not only declared openly its attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of other sovereign states, but also resorted to sabotage in opposing many countries in Asia. They have organized murderers and saboteurs into a bandit gang to oppose the Afghan people. They have escalated military provocations against People's Kampuchea. For this purpose, they have employed bloody executioners of the Pol Pot type.

The public of many Asian countries regard the dangerous, tense situation in the regions around these two countries as being caused by the Chinese leadership's interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and Kampuchea. If the Beijing leadership abandons its principle of provocations, the cause of the tense situation in both the Middle East and Southeast Asia will be wiped out.

As for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, it depends entirely on the honest will of the both sides. Any attempt to set any precondition for the solution of this issue runs counter to peace and security in Asia, and also to the fundamental interests of the Chinese people.

Soviet Policy

LD311658 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Soviet Union is doing much to better the political climate in Asia and wipe out hotbeds of tension there. In this context, of special significance is that part of President Brezhnev's speech in Tashkent where he spelled out the Soviet Union's position toward China.

The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev said, has never tried to interfere in the domestic affairs of China. It has always favored friendly and good-neighborly relations with it. It has always shared the belief of the people of China that China's future and prospects for her development are linked with socialism. The Soviet Union, however, reserves the right for itself to criticize those aspects of China's foreign policy which in its opinion run counter to the principles and norms of socialism. Acting in alignment with imperialist groups, China endangers the cause of peace and security in Asia. This kind of policy is deplorable.

To clarify the Soviet Union's stand, it should be said that this country has never been against establishing and developing normal relations between states with differing social systems. But is China developing this kind of relations with the United States? These relations are undeniably nothing but rapprochement in the military field. The Soviet Union, naturally, cannot put up with actions leading to the formation of alliances hostile to it. It is therefore critical of those aspects of Chinese policy which have conflicts and heighten international tension as its result.

As the Soviet Union pursues a policy of peace and good-neighborly relations, it likes to hope that this policy will be welcomed by all countries, including China. The steadiness of the Soviet Union's policy toward China is reflected in the Soviet stand on the question of Taiwan. The Soviet Union has invariably been against the concept of two Chinas. It recognizes China's sovereignty over Taiwan. President Brezhnev reaffirmed in Tashkent that the Soviet Union's position in relation to Taiwan has not changed.

The Chinese leaders have spoken on many occasions about the threat from the north. President Brezhnev declared in Tashkent that the Soviet Union has never threatened anyone. It has no territorial claims to China. It has backed up with concrete moves its desire to live in peace with China. In 1971 the Soviet Union called on China to sign a treaty on the nonuse of force, in 1973 a nonaggression treaty, and in 1978 an agreement on the development of relations in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence. Added to this should be the Soviet Union's initiative made last year to work out confidence-building measures and an assured security in the Far East.

This country has proposed on many occasions that Sino-Soviet talks should be held on bilateral relations. President Brezhnev reaffirmed in Tashkent the readiness of the Soviet side to start negotiations with China at any time over border issues, and reach mutually acceptable agreements on them. It also expressed readiness to discuss possible measures to promote mutual trust in the vicinity of the Soviet-Chinese border. The Soviet side is not to blame that though agreements have yet been reached on this score. China, for her part, puts forward all kinds of preconditions which mean nothing but China's interference not only in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union but in the Soviet Union's relations with other countries, such as Mongolia, Vietnam or Afghanistan. Naturally no sovereign state can agree to that.

The Soviet Union is ready to conduct negotiations with China on an equal footing without any preliminary conditions, and not to the detriment of any third countries. The Soviet Union has declared repeatedly that in relation to China it firmly adheres to the principles of equality, noninterference on the domestic affairs of each other, and nonuse of force. In short, the Soviet Union is ready to normalize relations with China in keeping with the principles of peaceful coexistence. President Brezhnev confirmed that in his speech in Tashkent.

On the whole the Soviet Union's policy in Asia stems from a desire to consolidate peace. For the sake of reaching that objective, Leonid Brezhnev declared in Tashkent the Soviet Union is ready to cooperate with all who are eager to do so. The speech in Tashkent illustrates the sincerity of the Soviet Union's intentions.

EVOLUTION OF BEIJING LEADERSHIP ANALYZED

PM310935 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Ganshin book review: "From Positions of Internationalism"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has always followed and continues to follow events in the PRC with great interest. This is not surprising. The Soviet and Chinese peoples are linked by long-standing ties of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. The Soviet people grasp all the more acutely the zigzags in the domestic and foreign policies of Beijing's ruling circles, who are trying to implant anti-Sovietism in the country.

By stupefying millions of their fellow citizens with the position of chauvinism and Great-Han nationalism and continuing to preach the bankrupt "ideas of Mao Zedong," China's leaders are doing tremendous harm primarily to the Chinese people themselves and are undermining their socialist gains achieved at the high price of long years of heroic struggle. Two leaders' unprincipled vying for power, adventurist experiments in the economic sphere and sharp inclination toward imperialism and reaction take very little account of the PRC's actual national interests. Soviet sinologue O.B. Borisov's book (note: O.B. Borisov: Chinese Domestic and Foreign Policy in the Seventies -- a Political Essay [Vnutrennyaya i Vneshnyaya Politika Kitaya v 70-3 Gody -- Politicheskiy Ocherk]. Political Literature Publishing House, 1982) describes the basis of the political practice of the "great helmsman's" heirs and their domestic and foreign policy course.

Analyzing from principled Marxist-Leninist positions the process of the Beijing ruling group's formation and evolution, the author comes to the conclusion that the Chinese rulers' rightwing drift and disregard of their own people's interests is logical. With extensive factual material a vivid and convincing picture is drawn of the country's present-day political and social life, with its problems and contradictions clearly demonstrated. In addition, the publication is imbued with a spirit of historical optimism and a belief in the creative potential of the Chinese people, who are capable of breaking away from Maoism's chains and returning to the path of socialist building.

The book is aimed not just at experts but at a wide circle of readers.

CONSEQUENCES OF ANTI-SOVIETISM IN 1930'S RECALLED

OW010228 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Musin: "The Imperialists' Aggression Against China in the 1930's and its Lessons" -- eighth of series: "Fragments in the History of Soviet-Chinese Relations"]

[Text] Historical lessons are very educational and they include the imperialists' aggression against China in modern times.

For instance, historical facts can remind us that when the Japanese imperialists launched aggression against China in the early 1930's Chiang Kai-shek's anti-Soviet policy endangered China. I wish to remind you of the following: The Soviet Union advocated cooperation with China in preventing a war in the Far East and proposed to take united action against the expansion of Japanese militarism. However, the Kuomintang regime headed by Chiang Kai-shek pushed a policy of complicating relations between the Soviet Union and China and even severed diplomatic relations between our two countries. Under such circumstances, Japanese militarism began to implement the plan to invade China in September 1931.

We all know that Japanese militarism began its aggression by occupying the three provinces in China's northeast. At that time many Chinese realized that if China had not taken a hostile policy toward the Soviet Union and had supported a policy of establishing and developing close and friendly relations with the Soviet Union, Japanese militarism would not have made such progress in its expansion in China.

In March 1932, 50 years ago, Japan declared the establishment of a puppet state -- Manchukuo -- in Chinese territory it occupied. Historical facts show us that the anti-Soviet policy pushed by the Chinese people's reactionary rulers and their capitulation to Japanese imperialism at that time was a heavy price for China to pay.

Dear Chinese listeners: History has proved that the Kuomintang rulers were shortsighted in pushing the anti-Soviet policy. They betrayed Dr Sun Yat-sen's teachings on strengthening and expanding friendship with the Soviet Union and thus caused great harm to China. We all know that Japanese militarism used its occupied Chinese territory as its main base for launching large-scale aggression against China during the period from 1937 to 1945.

Only when the Soviet Union fought Japan in August 1945 did Japanese aggression against China end in failure and the occupied Chinese territories in the northeast and other regions were completely liberated.

There were many people, and there are still many people, in China who correctly understand that being friendly with the Soviet Union benefits the Chinese national interests and the significance of such action for the fate of the Chinese people. There were such people in the early 1930's. They energetically advocated such action despite the anti-Soviet policy pushed by the Kuomintang ruling authorities. Shortly after Japanese militarism invaded China's northeast, various social organizations in the northeast, Shanghai and other major cities all called on the Kuomintang government to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union immediately. The League of Organizations for Saving China said in a letter: Without a strong and firm alliance between the Soviet Union and China on the basis of sincerity and trust, Japanese aggression cannot be stopped and world peace cannot be maintained.

Historical facts have proved that the Chinese people always believed that the Soviet Union was a reliable friend and comrade-in-arms in their struggle against imperialism. This is why many Chinese Communist Party members and prestigious social and political leaders, including Lu Xun and Soong Ching Ling, called on the Kuomintang regime to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and advocated the development of cooperation between China and the Soviet Union. In June 1932 the Kuomintang government was forced to hold talks with the Soviet Union, and in December 1932 the two countries reestablished formal diplomatic relations. Lu Xun sent a message to the Soviet Union on that occasion. The message pointed out: The Chinese people have clearly seen that only the Soviet Union is the genuine friend of oppressed nations.

Although it resumed diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, the Chiang Kai-shek regime disregarded the Chinese people's desire to actively develop economic and political cooperation with the Soviet Union. However, the Soviet Union for its part strived to form a united front with China in preventing the expansion of aggression by Japanese militarism. For instance, the Soviet Union proposed the signing of the Pacific pact by China, the Soviet Union and other countries, made suggestions on signing a mutual assistance treaty between the Soviet Union and China, and actively worked for China's security and interest in the League of Nations.

Historical lessons are very educational. They have shown that the Soviet Union has never taken a selfish policy toward China. The Soviet Union's policy is always based on the fundamental and common interest of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

PRESS VIEWS BEIJING'S 'INTRIGUES' AGAINST VIETNAM

Skvortsov Commentary

PM310759 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Mar 82 p 5

[Valerian Skvortsov "Commentator's Column: "Doomed Policy"]

[Text] Once again Beijing is constantly issuing threats against a neighboring socialist country -- Vietnam -- and is carrying out acts of armed provocation on its land and sea borders. Large-scale Chinese troop contingents in regions adjacent to the SRV are demonstrating their constant readiness for offensive actions. Meetings with foreign guests in Zhongnanhai, the Beijing leaders' residence, are attended by slanderous statements against the SRV and its friends and allies.

The acceleration of anti-Vietnamese intrigues by Beijing is taking place at a time when the SRV working people are preparing for the Fifth Vietnam Communist Party Congress. The heroic people under the Communist Party's leadership are struggling persistently for the speediest upsurge of the national economy and the improvement of the working people's well-being.

But this forms no part of the plans of Beijing which, by its subversive actions and its desire to keep Sino-Vietnamese relations in a state of "neither war nor peace," would clearly like to exert an adverse influence on the course and decisions of the congress.

The propagandist attacks, diplomatic intrigues, economic "sanction," acts of armed provocation and statements of intent to "teach another lesson" to Vietnam are not ceasing. The same policy is extended to Laos and Kampuchea. The Chinese side invariably rejects the initiatives of the three Indochina countries, demanding that as a "preliminary condition" for negotiations, they renounce an autonomous and independent foreign policy and friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The pressure on Socialist Vietnam and on Laos and Kampuchea is also calculated to "teach a lesson" to other countries of the region. The Chinese hegemonists would thereby like to "warn" those governments of Southeast Asian countries intending to rebuff Beijing's threats and blackmail.

However, the political realities are such that sooner or later Beijing will have to recognize the futility of its attempts to talk with a neighboring socialist country in the language of diktat, threats and provocations.

The VCP, the tested vanguard of the people, has led the SRV to its fifth congress even stronger and more confident of its strength. The solidarity of the peoples of the three Indochina countries united by the commonality of their goals is stronger than ever. They have on their side loyal and tested friends in the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

IZVESTIYA Dispatch

LD311007 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 23 March, the morning edition, carries on page 5 a 1,500-word dispatch under the rubric "Vietnam Reportage" entitled "Lao Cai Redoubts" by correspondent B. Vinogradov. He describes a visit he made on an unspecified date to the destroyed north Vietnamese city of Lao Cai and the surrounding border region. Vinogradov refers to "continuing armed aggression" by the PRC in the area and an accompanying propaganda campaign using subversive literature smuggled into the SRV through a variety of channels to promote the "renegade" Hoang Van Hoan, now resident in Beijing, as a Vietnamese "opposition leader."

SHEVARDNADZE DELEGATION RETURNS HOME FROM INDIA

LD312024 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, which has been taking part in the work of the 12th Indian Communist Party Congress, has returned home. The delegation was met at Vnukovo Airport by Comrade Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PM301203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 4

[PRAVDA, TASS special correspondents V. Korovikov, V. Shirokov, A. Nikolayev report: "Congress Opens"]

[Excerpts] Banaras (Uttar Pradesh), 22 Mar -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India [CPI] has opened here.

Opening the congress, Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the CPI National Council, noted the great work of the National Council, the leadership of party organizations in the state and all CPI members in preparing for this forum. The CPI, implementing the political resolution approved at the 11th party congress, he stressed, has been constantly in the vanguard of the struggle for the vital interests of the country's working people and against the intrigues of internal reaction, which is trying to undermine the Indian people's unity. The 12th CPI Congress is taking place in a period in which the international situation in the world and in the region of the South Asian Subcontinent is complicated. The threat of thermonuclear war, R. Rao noted, hangs over mankind and has been increased considerably as a result of the U.S. administration's militarist course. In these conditions, he stated, tremendous significance is attached to the consistent struggle by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states to strengthen peace and the peoples' security and against the arms race.

N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the CPI National Council, presented the congress guests -- envoys from fraternal parties and representatives of national liberation movements -- to those present. Prolonged applause greeted the CPSU delegation headed by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

Plenary Session

PM301503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 4

[PRAVDA, TASS special correspondents V. Korovikov, V. Shirokov, S. Spitsin report: "Indian Communists' Congress"]

[Text] Banaras (Uttar Pradesh), 23 Mar -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India [CPI], in whose work about 2,000 delegates and guests from various parts of India and other countries are participating, is continuing here.

This morning's plenary session heard a report on the party's political situation and activity since the 11th CPI Congress in Bhatinda (delivered by Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the CPI National Council); a draft political resolution (Speaker N.K. Krishnan, secretary of the CPI National Council); and a report on organizational work and supplements to the party rules (Speaker M. (Faruki), member of the CPI National Council's Central Executive Committee).

These main congress documents reveal the party's vigorous and multifaceted activity and outline its political course and tasks for the years ahead.

The report notes that the development of the situation since the 11th CPI Congress in Bhatinda (1978) has confirmed the correctness of the political line adopted there. The party has consistently spoken in defense of working people's basic interests and advocated the implementation of progressive social and economic transformations and the solution of the urgent problems facing the country and its people.

The 4 years since the congress can be divided into two periods: the first to the downfall of the Janata Party government in 1979; and the second from the election for the lower chamber of Parliament in 1980 and the advent to power of the Indian National Congress-Indira Party headed by Indira Gandhi. As the congress noted, the Janata Party government did not carry out its promises to improve the country's economic position or raise the people's living standards. Under these conditions, the CPI repeatedly took the initiative of holding mass actions by working people in the country.

In recent years the CPI has continued the struggle in support of the demands of agricultural workers and farm laborers against unemployment, inflation and the offensive by business against working people's rights, against pressure on untouchables, the oppression of tribes and female inequality. The CPI resolutely opposes the efforts of the multinationals, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the IMF and other Western financial institutions to step up their activity in India. The congress report pointed out that the international bank, the IMF and other international financial institutions are now striving for the granting of broad freedom of action in India to private national and foreign capital, for a wage freeze and for a restriction of working people's democratic rights.

The consistent struggle for the vital interests of the broad strata of working people has strengthened the CPI's prestige and influence among the popular masses. Rajeshwara Rao noted in his report that the CPI will continue to resolutely defend the working people's inalienable rights. He stressed that the capitalist course of development cannot lead to a resolution of the country's acute socioeconomic problems, to a fundamental improvement in the working people's living conditions, to the elimination of unemployment and exploitation or to an acceleration of the pace of India's economic development.

Pointing out the complexity of the country's domestic political situation, R. Rao expressed grave concern over the stepping up of subversive activity in recent years by the forces of internal reaction relying on foreign help. Major religious and public clashes provoked by reactionary and chauvinist parties and organizations such as the Sharatiya Janata Party and the Irashtriya Svayamsevaki Sangh have been occurring in various regions of the country. There has been a considerable stepping up of subversive activity by the Muslim (Jamaati-I-Islami) organization and various kinds of missionary organizations which receive financial support from Western special services. A serious threat to India's unity and security is posed, the report notes, by separatist movements which rely on the support of U.S. imperialists and the Islamabad military regime and which operate in the strategically important northeastern regions and also in Punjab state which borders on Pakistan. The CPI resolutely opposes the intrigues of the separatists and chauvinist forces which threaten India's unity and territorial integrity.

International problems -- the struggle for peace and unmasking imperialist machinations against India aimed at undermining its unity and sovereignty -- have occupied an important place in CPI activity. The report notes that in the international arena, the instigators of war headed by U.S. imperialism are striving to reverse the detente process, step up the policy of aggression and create a general reactionary front against the socialist community and revolutionary, democratic and progressive forces.

As the 12th congress draft resolution stresses, "the questions of war and peace and how to avoid thermonuclear holocaust are the central questions of the present-day international situation."

In this connection, the congress stressed in particular the significance of the peace program put forward by the CPSU aimed at ending the nuclear arms race and at relaxing international tension, as well as other recent peace initiatives by the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. The speakers also pointed out the historic significance of the peace proposals put forward by L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress.

India's communists decisively condemned imperialism's intrigues in Poland and expressed the firm confidence that the Polish people and the PZPR would inflict a crushing defeat on the counterrevolutionary forces supported by the imperialist West.

The 12th congress noted that U.S. imperialism's attempts to obstruct socialism and suppress the peoples' liberation movement are provoking the anger and indignation of the world's progressive public and will lead to U.S. political isolation. This is why the national liberation movement is gathering strength in various world regions despite this imperialist policy. The victories of the peoples of Ethiopia, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua in the struggle against reactionary regimes relying on the help of the United States and its accomplices are of great significance.

The threat of war is hanging right over India in the context of the mass rearming of Pakistan and the creation and expansion of U.S. military bases in the South Asia and Indian Ocean region. Washington and its allies are conducting subversive activity and are forming separatist groupings in northeastern and northwestern regions of India, the congress pointed out.

The congress report and draft political resolution say that the Indira Gandhi government is pursuing a progressive foreign policy -- a policy of peace, nonalignment and anticolonialism. It advocates the strengthening of India's bonds of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This line coincides both with India's national interests and the interests of the struggle for world peace.

Pointing out the exceptional importance of further strengthening and expanding India's relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries, speakers stressed that L.I. Brezhnev's official friendly visit to India in December 1980 was an event of tremendous importance.

The development of cooperation with the USSR opens up prospects for further economic growth for India, promotes the strengthening of its national self-sufficiency and defense and increases employment for its population. The 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation is a vitally important factor in relations between the two countries.

The party's national and international tasks are now so closely interconnected that they must be viewed in indissoluble unity for the successful defense of the people's interests and the country's security. The CPI congress draft political resolution puts forward a specific 22-point program for resolving these great and difficult tasks. It is an urgent task to mobilize the popular masses and all anti-imperialist and patriotic forces of the country for the struggle in defense of the government's foreign policy and of sovereignty and territorial integrity and against the attempts of rightwing parties and reactionary forces to weaken the anti-imperialist trend of India's foreign policy.

The speakers gave considerable place to the need to combine the country's broad leftwing and democratic forces during joint mass actions and in ideological and political struggle and to create on this basis a leftwing democratic alternative.

During the period under review, the party did a lot toward holding joint actions with other leftwing and democratic parties and mass organizations. At the same time, the congress pointed out, there is still much work ahead of it in rallying the mass organizations representing the broad strata of the population, primarily the toiling peasantry.

In the sphere of the CPI's organizational work, the congress stressed the importance of intensifying the activeness of the party's mass organizations, strengthening the militant solidarity of the working class and the laboring peasantry and improving the ideological-political training of cadres.

Congress delegates rated highly the party's struggle for the unity of the country's left-wing and democratic forces and its work on intensifying joint actions between the CPI and the Communist Party of India-Marxist.

The Indian communists' forum continues its work.

Shevardnadze Address

PM301535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 4

[Report by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents V. Korovikov, V. Shirokov and A. Nikolayev: "At the Indian Communists' Forum"]

[Text] Banaras (Uttar Pradesh), 24 Mar -- Addresses were delivered today at the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India (CPI) by representatives of foreign fraternal parties and national liberation movements. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and all Soviet communists and on behalf of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, CPSU delegation head E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the congress delegates and through them to all CPI members and the entire Indian people.

Beneath the banner of the great Lenin, he said, our party and our people transformed a backward, forgotten, poor country into a mighty socialist world power with an advanced economy and culture.

The Soviet Union entered the eighties as a mighty industrial power with a large, collective, highly mechanized agriculture and mighty scientific and technical potential. Sixty years ago the USSR accounted for only 1 percent of world industrial production. Now one-fifth of all world industrial output comes from the Soviet Union!

The solution of massive and complex tasks of communist building in the USSR, the speaker continued, is bound up with the CPSU's constant and persistent efforts in the struggle for peace, the struggle to avert a thermonuclear holocaust. Peace is essential above all to provide the Soviet people with the requisite conditions for the solution of the creative tasks facing them. At the same time, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed, "by doing that we are also solving a truly worldwide problem since the most vital and most important question for all peoples today is preserving peace and guaranteeing every person's paramount right--the right to live."

The main reason for the current sharp exacerbation of the international situation is the actions of imperialism's aggressive circles headed by the United States.

The imperialists and their accomplices are continuing to kick up a fuss about Afghanistan. Distorting the real facts, they are trying to blame the Soviet Union for the events in Afghanistan and obstinately refuse to recognize the fact that the antifeudal, national democratic revolution was carried out by the Afghan people themselves. The long struggle against the monarchical, feudal regime was waged by the PDPA, was born of the Afghan people.

I want to say in that connection that the Soviet Union values highly the Indian Government's realistic approach to the Afghan events and also the position of the CPI and all progressive and democratic forces in your country on that question.

As for the Soviet Union, our position is clear. We want all interference in Afghan internal affairs to cease. We want the Afghan people to have the chance to handle their own affairs as they wish. Having declared its purpose to be the achievement of military superiority, U.S. imperialism is constantly increasing expenditures on building up all types of nuclear arms, including intercontinental and medium-range missiles, neutron, chemical and other types of inhuman weapons of mass destruction.

The U.S. imperialists have arrogated to themselves the right to call entire regions of the world spheres of U.S. "vital interests," regions which may be targets for U.S. armed interference. It is for that reason that they need the so-called "Rapid Deployment Force," for example, for operations in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf region and the Middle and Near East. The big naval base on Diego Garcia and the bases on the Arabian and African shores of the Indian Ocean are also instruments in this imperialist strategy.

As for the Soviet Union, it actively backs the proposals on transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. We had protracted talks with the United States on limiting military activity in that area, but the U.S. side broke off the talks. We are still prepared to solve this problem on terms of equality and identical security.

If U.S. imperialism has not used nuclear weapons since Hiroshima and Nagasaki, it is chiefly because the Soviet Union deprived it of its monopoly on these weapons, because the Soviet people are making a massive effort to uphold the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

The CPSU and Soviet state were forced to take steps to maintain our country's defense capability at the proper level. That is today's harsh necessity.

But we see the future not in accumulating mountains of weapons of Himalyan proportions, but in reaching reasonable accords on the mutual lowering of the level of military confrontation and, ultimately, disarmament.

All people in the world must realize that there will be no winners and no losers in a thermonuclear war. So all people in the world must struggle hard to prevent a war and do all they can to avert the threat of war.

The forces of peace are insuperable for they have on their side the whole of progressive mankind and all people of good will.

Imperialism is trying to present a challenge to socialism and the peoples' liberation movement. A fierce and massive anti-Soviet and anticommunist campaign was launched recently. Direct interference is taking place in the affairs of the sovereign Polish People's Republic. Imperialism is using the events in Poland, which are exclusively the Polish people's internal affair, to further exacerbate international tension and intensify confrontation with the socialist world.

Like all progressive forces, the Soviet Union is deeply interested in the restoration of normal life in Poland. Unlike the United States and NATO, we are not interfering in Polish affairs. But, as L.I. Brezhnev said, "Let no one think that socialism will not defend itself. It will. And with the utmost determination." At the recent meeting between the Soviet and Polish leaders it was stated that the Soviet Union has supported and will continue to support socialist Poland, its friend and ally.

The policy of imperialism, which is pushing the world toward the brink of nuclear disaster, must be resolutely rebuffed. In the supreme interests of all mankind everything must be done to block the road to war and achieve a new turn toward strengthening detente in international relations.

It is in this direction that the CPSU and Soviet state are tirelessly working. This is the goal of the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and the other Soviet initiatives. Major new Soviet proposals aimed primarily at solving problems relating to the reduction of nuclear weapons -- a key issue in terms of averting the growing threat of a world nuclear missile war -- were put forward the other day at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress by L.I. Brezhnev, that indefatigable fighter for peace and the people's security.

Bellicose imperialism and the forces of world reaction are trying to drag some of India's neighbors into their dangerous policy. These external forces are trying to hinder the growth of your country's authority in the world arena. They are averse to great India's peace-loving policy and are clinging to their hopes of changing the nonalignment course actively pursued by your country. They are particularly vexed by the fact that India is pursuing an independent foreign policy and is developing and strengthening relations with the Soviet Union.

India's foreign policy meets with the approval of many states. We know that it has the support of leftwing, democratic and patriotic forces in your country. As for the USSR, it values highly India's realistic approach to very important international problems and its contribution to the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. As sincere friends of the Indian people, the Soviet people welcome the growth of your great country's role in world affairs.

While developing cooperation with liberated states, the Soviet Union resolutely opposes imperialism, neocolonialism and racism, economic diktat and inequality. It consistently supports the antiimperialist traditions of the Nonaligned Movement, of which India is a founder and generally accepted leader.

The CPSU delegation head stressed that friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples has deep roots and V.I. Lenin, M. Gandhi and J. Nehru were instrumental in bringing it about. The relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries, resting on the solid foundation of the Soviet-Indian Treaty on Peace, Friendship and Cooperation, have stood the test of time. They are a striking example of the fruitful embodiment of the principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. Friendship between the USSR and India is an important factor of peace in Asia and throughout the world. Representatives of the broadest Indian public circles are making a large contribution to the development and consolidation of Soviet-Indian friendship. The CPI plays an important part in this.

Fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the CPI have a long history. They are based on CPSU and CPI adherence to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Communists, who are called upon by history itself to be the most consistent and resolute fighters for peace and social progress, have a great role and responsibility in the struggle against the aggressive plans of imperialism and world reaction. The CPI, which is a major detachment of the international communist and workers movement, is making a substantial contribution to this noble cause.

E.A. Shevardnadze handed to R. Rao, general secretary of the CPI National Council, the text of the CPSU Central Committee's message of greetings to the 12th CPI Congress, which was warmly received by the congress delegates. He also presented to the 12th CPI Congress a gift from the CPSU Central Committee -- a panorama in metal of Red Square.

The congress delegates adopted a resolution urging the Indian communists and all peace-loving forces to resolutely step up the struggle against the threat of thermonuclear war, which has risen sharply as a result of the arms race of unprecedented dimensions unleashed by U.S. imperialism. The resolution stressed that the international public welcomes the new Soviet initiatives, including the Soviet leadership's decision to unilaterally impose a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR. The peoples of the world resolutely condemn the Reagan administration's refusal to start serious talk on the question of disarmament and the negative U.S. stance vis-a-vis the USSR's constructive peace initiatives. The 12th CPI Congress fully supports India's consistent anti-imperialist policy of nonalignment, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and solidarity with national liberation movements and the peoples' struggle against colonialism, apartheid, racism and Zionism, the resolution notes.

Rally After Congress

PM301517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Mar 82 p 5

[Dispatch by PRAVDA and TASS special correspondents V. Korovikov, V. Shirokov and A. Nikolayev: "Strength of Solidarity"]

[Text] Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), 28 Mar -- The 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India [CPI] ended here today.

At the final session the delegates elected 125 members of the party's supreme leading organ -- the CPI National Council -- 13 candidate members of the National Council and 11 members of the Central Control Commission. About 30 percent of the CPI National Council members have been voted into the council for the first time. Today the streets of Varanasi were full of columns of demonstrators. Carrying red flags, the demonstrators made their way to one of the main squares in the city -- (Banyabagh). A majestic rally devoted to the completion of the CPI Congress was held there.

The rally, in which over 100,000 working people took part, was addressed by Comrade Rajeshwara Rao. He called on the Indian communists to step up the struggle for world peace, in defense of working people's vital rights and for strengthened unity among the country's leftwing and democratic forces.

E.A. Shevardnadze, head of the CPSU delegation, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, delivered a message of warm greetings at the rally.

Allow me, he said, to carry out the honorable and pleasant instructions of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and to convey to you, the members of the CPI and the working people of your great country ardent greetings and wishes for happiness and prosperity.

We believe that there is now no more important task for our people, India's people and the peoples of the whole world than the task of defending peace. Mankind's creative activity and development along the road of progress can be implemented only under conditions of peace. The Soviet Union and India are natural allies in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security and against the policy of imperialism, neocolonialism and racism.

Soviet-Indian friendship is an important asset of our peoples, the speaker continued. The Soviet people have always cherished and understood the aspirations and desires of the Indians, who have struggled against colonial domination and for the right to build a free, independent life.

Soviet-Indian relations are developing successfully along an ascending line despite the difference in social systems, with strict observance of the principle of noninterference in one another's internal affairs and with complete mutual respect for the peculiarities of the two states' foreign policies. It is precisely "on this basis," L.I. Brezhnev stressed the other day in his speech in Tashkent, "that the sense of mutual trust between our states and between their leaders is strengthening. It considerably strengthens the sense of security on both sides. It creates a large zone of peace and stability on the Asian Continent. It permits the Soviet Union and India to cooperate successfully in the international arena in preserving and consolidating peace and developing peaceful coexistence among the peoples."

Our friendship is time-tested, the head of the CPSU delegation said in conclusion. We are confident that it will continue to grow and strengthen. The guarantee of this is the fact that it has become a people's tradition and is in line with the vital interests of our great peoples.

The representatives of other fraternal parties also addressed the rally.

POLISH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER HAILS SOVIET AID

LD312248 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar (TASS) -- Poland's economic situation, in the opinion of its foreign trade minister, Tadeusz Nestorowicz, at the present moment clearly confirms the importance of Poland's cooperation with other socialist countries, primarily the USSR.

In an interview given to the weekly MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI the minister points out that the USSR has a deep, understanding attitude about Poland's problems. "Confirmation of this was given last year when the land of the soviets gave us considerable help by means of additional deliveries of goods and by granting additional credits. There is also evidence of the understanding shown toward our difficulties in the signing of the trade protocol for 1982 at the start of this year. In accordance with this, the value of reciprocal deliveries will reach R8.4 billion. Deliveries of Soviet oil, gas, ore and timber will be the only source of raw material supplies to Polish industry."

At the present time, Nestorowicz continued, the problem of the use of the free production capacities in certain Polish industries is being solved. "An example of this is light industry which, receiving additional deliveries of cotton or other raw materials, could provide benefits for both countries. The same is true of certain engineering and electronics industries. We regard this form of cooperation not as a one-time-only measure, but as an initiative for the long term and above all designed to deepen and expand the cooperative links with the USSR and other CEMA countries.

"The restrictions introduced by the United States and certain other Western states hit, above all, at our food supply system and at the normal work of industry," the minister continued. "It should be said, however, that even before the introduction of martial law we were experiencing numerous difficulties in trade relations with these countries. It has been confirmed once more that in complex situations we can rely only on our own strength and on the assistance of true friends."

In conclusion Nestorowicz stressed: "Life in Poland is returning to normal. Despite the economic difficulties and the hostile campaign on the part of certain Western states, Poland is full of determination to keep all the main directions of its international economic activity. Special attention will be paid to expanding and deepening cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries."

ATTEMPTS TO OVERTHROW SOCIALISM IN POLAND VIEWED

LD312218 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 31 Mar 82

["First part" of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA article published on 31 Mar]

[Text] In its column entitled: "The Plot Against Poland," the weekly LITERATURNAYA GAZETA published on 31 March carries an article by its correspondent Vladimir Lomeyko entitled: "The Barrier Over the Abyss." The article also bears a subtitle: "The Catastrophe Was Avoided But the Danger Remains." Its material is based on street interviews with Polish people and on documents captured at Solidarity offices. It throws additional light on the scenarios and secret machinations through which internal and foreign counter-revolutionary forces fought against socialist Poland.

On one of the first days after my arrival in Warsaw, special correspondent L.G. [as heard] relates, we went to Mokotowska 16. This address acquired grim notoriety during the peak of the Polish crisis. It is here in a grey four-story building of the Institute of Professional Training that the premises were located of the Mazowsze region Solidarity, which was headed by one of the most rabid extremists, Zbigniew Bujak.

We enter. Piles of papers are right up to the ceiling as if it were a printing plant. Solidarity's printing plant was in fact here. And here is its output: pamphlets entitled "Hungary 1956," "Czechoslovakia 1968," [word indistinct] imbued with anticommunism.

We pass by a staircase to the conference hall. Amid a mass of papers piled in confusion I find the draft minutes of Solidarity commissions, letters and telexes from abroad. Their number is so great that it could have been not a regional trade union center, but an office with extremely wide foreign contacts. Mixed up and scattered about are letters and cables from the United States, Great Britain, West Germany, Italy, France and Scandinavia. Their number is astonishing, as is also the strikingly moving similarity in the context of their greetings and invitations both from trade union centers and from associations of industrialists of NATO countries.

In this stack of papers I also found a very interesting document entitled "Management Instructions of the Mazowsze Region for Actions in Case of the Introduction of Martial Law." The very fact of the existence of these instructions, worked out by the noted extremist Pawel Fijalkowski, demolishes the two arguments of defenders of Solidarity now used by Western propaganda. The first is the assertion that Solidarity allegedly strove for a dialogue with the government and could in no way foresee the introduction of martial law, which was allegedly a knife in its back. The second argument was the stubborn denial of Solidarity's intention of an armed fight for power.

After acquainting oneself with the Solidarity instructions, one is amazed by the cynicism and the criminal way of thinking of the people who, in setting up these instructions, had been planning in cold blood the methods and forms of internecine fighting. Those who express indignation over martial law in Poland and who shed tears over the lot of the internees should carefully read the following points of the instructions: The forms of armed struggle should be acts of terror, raids, assassinations, kidnapping, sabotage -- it is stressed in the instructions. The rules of fighting: the organization of actions, arms in hand: a) organizing bases and shelters under condition of utmost conspiracy, b) creating the technical base of propaganda, c) preparing sniper and hand weapons in quantities to enabling terrorist action...and so forth.

Those people craved power at all costs, without stopping at bloodshed. They aimed at removing the PZPR from their path in the first place. That is why they aimed their main blow at it.

To realize what Poland was saved from, one should bear in mind the appeals of Jurczyk for gallows for communists. Nor should one forget that at the December Solidarity session in Gdansk, chairman of the Bielsko Solidarity region Kosmowski shouted that the hands of the party in enterprises should be cut off. While the rabid anticommunist Rozplochowiski prophesized at a rally in Gliwice: Soon the time will arrive when we shall be warming our hands at the glowing ashes of party committees.

The Bujaks, Kosmowskis, Rozplochowiskis and their like would have never gained such strength had they not felt strong support from imperialist centers.

In May 1975 the CIA gathered together in Geneva a group of dissidents from socialist countries. Regarding Poland, the idea was put forward of organizing closed groupings of intelligentsia with opposition attitudes which would defend the workers. To this end, ideologues in the persons of notorious Kuron and Modzelewski had already been prepared -- it was precisely their slogans that were pronounced during the antigovernment events in December 1970.

In September 1976 the so-called Committee for the Defense of Workers, KOR, was founded in Poland. Later it was called the Committee for Social Self-Defense, KSS. Thus the KSS-KOR with its utterly evil aims, although it came into being in Poland, was in fact established in the West while its godmother, not just verbally but in fact, was the CIA.

In 1977, 78 KOR activists moved into the people and began establishing committees of free trade unions on whose base Solidarity was later established. Precisely in those years NATO, and above all Washington, gave considerable attention to Poland. Since 1978 in NATO plans and maneuvers the use of possible strikes and riots in socialist countries has been taken into account as a particular factor.

But the most important thing is that NATO intended to make use of strikes and riots caused not by errors and deviations in economic policy alone, but also by the conscious subversive activity of antisocialist centers regarding the KSS-KOR as their agents [word indistinct] instigators of strikes and production anarchy. This in fact means brutal interference in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic.

EVIDENCE OF SOLIDARITY SUBVERSION ON POLISH TV

LD311446 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 31 Mar, TASS -- Polish television has shown in a news programme fresh documents and cited a number of additional facts about Solidarity's subversive activities against the state. The documents included directives of different regional organisations of that trade union association, including the Warsaw trade center, on preparations for resistance to army units and for acts of terrorism and subversion.

Pistols and other factory-made weapons, and also whirl-bats made from chains and sharpened iron rods, that had been confiscated at the headquarters of Warsaw's Solidarity were shown on television. Manuals on terrorism published in West Germany were demonstrated as well.

All these additional facts expose Solidarity's past activities and show how the trade union association and its reactionary leadership were planning acts of provocation against the existing system and people's power in Poland and making ready for subversive acts which might have resulted in bloodshed.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION IN BULGARIA

Solomentsev Speaks at Lunch

PM310807 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Lukashin report: "Visit Continues"]

[Excerpt] Sofia -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, is spending its second day in Bulgaria where it has come on an official friendly visit. As has already been reported, on 17 March Stanko Todorov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, received the Soviet guests. A cordial meeting also took place at the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship. A luncheon, which was addressed by M.S. Solomentsev, was held in honor of the Soviet parliamentarians. The basis of Soviet-Bulgarian relations, he said, is the close combat alliance between the CPSU and the BCP. The speaker noted the enormous significance of the meetings and talks between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Todor Zhivkov. At the USSR trade union congress which has opened in Moscow, M.S. Solomentsev continued, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev came out with a new package of initiatives imbued with concern for peace. Here in Sofia we note with great satisfaction the lively response these proposals have generated in our Bulgarian friends and how warmly they are supported in fraternal Bulgaria.

19 March Activities

PM311011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] Sofia, 19 Mar, TASS -- The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, which is touring the country, today laid wreaths at the memorial complex "to the defenders of Stara Zagora 1877" erected in honor of the Russian soldiers and Bulgarian militiamen who died there in a decisive battle for the liberation of Bulgaria from the Ottoman yoke. Wreaths were also laid at the monument in heroic Shipka. The Soviet visitors went to the memorial house on the summit of Mount Buzludzha built in honor of the inaugural congress of the Bulgarian Workers Social Democratic Party 90 years ago, which laid the foundation for the formation of the BCP. The Soviet visitors left the following inscription in the visitors book: "The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation members viewed the memorial house exhibition with immense interest. Legendary Buzludzha is a perpetual reminder of the exploits of those who first kindled the torch of Marxist ideas on Bulgarian soil.

"The Soviet people honor the memory of the very early workers revolutionary movement headed by D. Blagoyev and his fellow fighters and pupils who made an invaluable contribution to the development of our peoples' international ties."

The delegation was warmly greeted by the people of Kazanluk. The Soviet visitors were given a cordial reception by the working people of Burgas. It was there that the delegation members visited the Burgas agrarian and industrial complex and looked around a stockraising farm.

In the evening the delegation met with the party leadership of Burgas Okrug and deputies of the Okrug People's Council.

The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation was accompanied on the tour by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

Visit to Burgas

PM301548 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent V. Lukashin report: "Strengthening Good-Neighborliness"]

[Text] Burgas -- People in Bulgaria are assessing the official visit by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, as a significant event in the development of Soviet-Bulgarian relations. The Soviet guests are being greeted cordially and fraternally in the country's cities and countryside.

On 19 March the delegation arrived in Burgas, the biggest economic and cultural center in southeast Bulgaria. The visit began with the Burgas agroindustrial complex, which specializes in the production of grain, fruit and grapes. The cooperative workers told the guests how a scheme for rational siting of crops has been elaborated here in conjunction with scientists, which has made it possible to use low-fertility land more efficiently.

New, advanced techniques are used boldly in grain production at the agroindustrial complex. The grain yield exceeds 50 quintals per hectare in some teams. The viticulturists also obtain high yields. The experience of the Burgas agroindustrial complex was of great interest to the Soviet parliamentarians.

In the evening of 19 March the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation met with okrug leaders and deputies in the okrug people's council. The guests were warmly welcomed by N. Zhishev, first secretary of Burgas BCP Okrug Committee.

In the morning of 20 March the Soviet parliamentarians visited the Burgas petrochemicals combine. This complex supplies the country with liquid fuel, lubricating oils, chemical fibers and plastics. These words are inscribed on the administrative building: "The petrochemical combine is an offspring of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship." The guests learned that dozens of Soviet design organizations, institutions and plants took part in the planning and erection of this bulk chemicals giant. More than 600 Soviet specialists took part in installing equipment and training cadres.

The delegation also visited the viticulturists of the (Pomoriye) agroindustrial complex and toured the Black Sea coast of Bulgaria. It visited one of Europe's oldest cities, Nesebur. The Soviet guests were accompanied by S. Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, and also N.P. Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS HISTORY OF SOVIET-BULGARIAN TIES

PM301509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Lukashin dispatch: "A Friend's Shoulder"]

[Excerpts] Sofia -- The roots of the friendship between the Russian and other peoples of our country and the Bulgarian people stretch way back into gray antiquity.

But the age-old friendship was filled with special meaning and content after the victory of the September revolution in Bulgaria and the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria on 18 March 1948. Now, 34 years after the signing of this document, we can see especially clearly behind each of its lines the magnitude of our fraternal parties' work and the inspired nature of our people's labor geared toward achieving a single fine goal.

In talks with prominent Bulgarian politicians, economic leaders, scientists and ordinary workers, I had occasion more than once to hear specific confirmation of the fact that close cooperation and comprehensive rapprochement between our countries are a powerful factor in fraternal Bulgaria's social and economic progress. They are manifested in the deepening of production sharing and specialization. During more than 2 years' work in Bulgaria I have more than once seen for myself how our economic, scientific and technical cooperation is increasing in scale literally before my very eyes. Our relations are relations of equal partners who respect each other, truly the relations of friends and like-minded people each of whom is profoundly interested in the other's success.

In those days, in 1948, Bulgaria was just another of Europe's backward agrarian countries. It is a different matter now. Bulgaria leads the world in terms of per capita production of certain types of industrial output -- lift-trucks, battery-operated trucks, soda ash.... In Balkan terms Bulgaria holds first place in per capita production of electricity, iron ore, coal, coke and artificial and synthetic fibers. Bulgaria's experience in the agricultural sphere was also mentioned at the 26th CPSU Congress. Would such achievements have been possible without cooperation with the Soviet Union. "No," Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian foreign trade minister, answered me firmly on this question.

Bulgarian industrial enterprises built without country's help now provide 100 percent of Bulgaria's ferrous metal output, 100 percent of its soda ash, 90 percent of its nonferrous metals, 80 percent of its electricity and much more. Intergovernmental agreements have made provision for Soviet technical assistance to Bulgaria in building or modernizing over 300 industrial enterprises, 200 of which have already been commissioned. In turn, Bulgaria is participating in building many important projects in the Soviet 11th 5-Year Plan is supplying our country with machine building and electronics products, fruit and vegetables and many types of food and light industry products. The protocol on USSR-Bulgarian trade for 1982 envisages trade worth R9 billion.

Quite recently I had occasion to visit the Danube city of Ruse. There at the Ivan Dimotrov shipbuilding combine's wharves lie dry cargo boats and river tugs, tankers and powered barges, port coalers and cranes. Combine director Docho Dochev told me that 90 percent of all output is produced to orders from the Soviet Union. The Danube shipbuilders are currently fulfilling a special order -- they are building ships for Siberian rivers and making their own direct contribution to opening up Siberia's resources. The combine collective has recently mounted a labor watch in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The competition slogan is to fulfill orders for the Soviet Union ahead of schedule and with an excellent rating. Hundreds of river vessels built in Bulgaria are playing the Soviet Union's rivers. And how many ocean-going ships built in Varna are there plowing the seas and oceans under the scarlet ensign! This is just one example of a cooperation which is indeed limitless.

It is important to lay particular emphasis on the aspect of our relations which cannot be rated in levs or in rubles -- that is, the fraternal ties of millions of our people. We have become even closer to one another in the years we have lived through hand in hand. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recently stressed in his greetings to the national Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee on its 25th anniversary, "Soviet-Bulgarian friendship, tested by time and based on the principles of socialist internationalism and the fundamental commonality of aims and interests of our parties and states, is an important link in the indestructible alliance of the socialist community's peoples and a powerful creative factor in our common struggle for peace and communism."

ITALIANS VOICE SUPPORT FOR 'GAS FOR PIPES' DEAL

LD311542 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Rome, 31 Mar, TASS -- A political decision should urgently be taken on concluding an agreement on Italy's participation in constructing a gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe, Giovanni Marcora, minister of industry, crafts and trade, said in the House of Deputies of the Italian Parliament. He warned that Italy could find itself in isolation in view of the fact that West Germany and France had already signed such an agreement. The Italian industry minister also stressed that the European Economic Community viewed the implementation of the "gas for tubes" project as decisive to the formulation of the energy policy of the West European countries.

Having swept aside the claims about Italy's "strategic dependence" on the USSR because of Soviet natural gas supplies, the minister recalled that the country was annually importing 7 billion cubic metres of natural gas from the Soviet Union. These supplies, Giovanni Marcora continued, are called for by the plan for the development of national energy resources that had been approved by the Italian Parliament.

Flaminio Piccoli, political secretary of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, also voiced support for an agreement between Italy and the Soviet Union that would enable Italian companies to participate in the implementation of such a major deal as the "gas for tubes" one.

He spoke in favour of expanding as much as possible Italy's trade relations, particularly with socialist countries, and also the granting of easy credits to the Soviet side.

Commenting on the statements of Giovanni Marcora, and Flaminio Piccoli, the financial and economic newspaper ORE 12 points out today that political realism towards the "gas for tubes" deal is gaining the upper hand in Italy.

Observers point out that in this way a rebuff has been given to the U.S. attempts to force Western Europe to abandon its role in the projected gas pipeline between Siberia and Western Europe. The attempts made, in particular, by the U.S. delegation under James Buckley, undersecretary of state, who recently had visited Rome and other West European capitals.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT 'OBEDIENT ALLY' OF U.S.

LD010120 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1800 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Recently members of the U.S. administration and press have been lavish with praise for Italy's ruling circles. Our observer Anatoliy Yuriyev writes on the background of this campaign:

The aggressive line of the present U.S. administration, its plans to provoke a nuclear clash in Europe, the policy of pursuing an unbridled arms race -- first and foremost with arms of mass extermination -- are meeting with firm opposition from the masses and with some opposition from government circles in some European NATO countries. Some have postponed their decision on siting U.S. medium-range missiles; some governments of NATO countries have criticized the attempts by the United States to enlarge the U.S. military presence in their countries and to increase these countries' financial burden within the bloc. Not all the European capitals have applauded the idea of creating a multinational force in the Sinai, a mere disguise for U.S. occupation of that peninsula.

In these circumstances, Washington has great need for an obedient ally to set an example for the others and play the role of top pupil in the Atlantic class.

This very role has been taken on by the recent Italian Government. Italian ruling circles were among the first in NATO to accept deployment in their country of 112 cruise missiles and the Italian rulers were the first in Europe to designate a firm base, Comiso, for these new carriers of nuclear death in Italy. This decision has been used to exert pressure on other less obedient countries in Western Europe, and Washington has made no secret of it.

Under pressure from the Pentagon and from NATO, the Italian Government agreed to increase Italy's military budget. Considerable enthusiasm was aroused in Washington by the news that the minesweeper Palma sailed toward the Sinai a few days ago; previously, it had been stopped. This minesweeper will become part of the multinational force. On the crest of the wave of enthusiasm, the news appeared that the U.S. plan to install chemical weapons in Europe was regarded favorably in Italy. Finally, U.S. top rulers cannot fail to be cheered by the fact that they are allowed to interfere in such Italian political problems as the formation of governments and the access of progressive forces to the country's leadership. As the Italian press has pointed out, sovereignty in such matters is so limited that those aspiring to the post of prime minister must go to Washington to receive a license for power in their own country.

So the collaboration between the United States and Italy resembles more and more an alliance between horseman and horse. All this enables U.S. rulers and U.S. propaganda to praise Italian policy unstintingly, to describe Italy as an irreplaceable partner toward whom their thoughts are directed. Some of these thoughts have been revealed in a moment of truth by U.S. commentators: It appears that the Washington strategists want to obtain Italy's consent to base their Rapid Deployment Forces on Italian territory and there have been indications that the Italian Government is willing to take this step. In this respect, it is noteworthy that the Milan weekly PANORAMA writes: "The United States is planning a new future for Italy: new arms, new bases, new foreign policy commitments.

Meanwhile, in Italy the nuclear disarmament movement is growing and developing against the transformation of Sicily into a launching pad for U.S. cruise missiles and for an Italian policy of independence on the international arena. All this shows clearly that the role planned by the United States for Italy is not to the liking of many millions of Italians; they regard the subservience of their country's ruling circles to their U.S. partner as a challenge to the mood of the masses and as contempt for national interests, the interests of peace and detente; loyalty to which has been publicly stated on many occasions by Italian leaders.

EEC SUMMIT SHOWS 'WIDE GAP' BETWEEN EUROPE, U.S.

LD311354 Moscow TASS in English 1258 GMT 31 Mar 82

[By commentator Ivan Blamov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- The Brussels session of the European Council of Communities -- the summit meeting of EEC countries -- showed again that there is a wide gap between Western Europe and the United States in matters of economic policy.

From the reports and statements made at the session there emerges a rather gloomy picture as regards the economic situation in the Common Market countries: production slump, an inflation rate of 10.5 percent, 10.7 million unemployed with the jobless figure being expected to reach 12 million by the end of the year and resultant social tension. It is not fortuitous that speakers at the session criticized the egoistic policy of Washington which depresses capital investments in Western Europe by means of its high bank and dollar rates, undermines its finance and currencies and thus strikes a heavy blow at the economies of West European countries.

The acute problems now before the EEC countries are those of reducing unemployment, re-establishing economic growth rates, preserving currency stability and ensuring the competitiveness of the West European economies in a toughening "trade war" in the West. Capital investments are an important key to these problems as a means of struggle for economic growth, competitiveness, a renovation of industry and a lessening of the dependence of the countries concerned on the imports of energy carriers, especially oil, for which they have to pay in dollars and which caused them to build up enormous foreign trade balance deficits.

But the high American bank rates are the main obstacle to the growth of capital investments. The EEC countries have asked the United States once again to lower its bank rates and to stabilize the dollar.

But these calls are likely to remain a cry in the wilderness. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated in his recent interview with Italian pressmen that in the present extremely difficult period the United States has to think first of itself and is not inclined to help out others. In other words, the United States will continue to look for solutions to its problems at the expense of its allies. What it fears above all else is the increased competitiveness of Western Europe which has left the United States behind in gross national products. Hence the desire of the United States to undermine the independence positions of its partners, to subordinate them to American strength in the economic field, too.

As is said by the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, President Reagan should prepare himself to hear some tough statements by Europeans at the forthcoming June summit conference in Versailles on questions of economic policy, specifically bank rates. But despite this threat Washington seems determined to go ahead, defending the interests of American monopolies which are trying to press back their competitors.

U.S. 'CULTURAL CENTER' IN ATHENS ESPIONAGE SITE

LD011032 Moscow TASS in English 0912 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Paris, 1 Apr, TASS -- The United States "Cultural Center" in the Greek capital, called upon to promote lofty aims of enlightenment, turned out really to be a... hotbed of espionage. This was revealed during a strike of teachers employed at the centre who, replying to the categorical refusal of the management to grant their demands for higher wages, occupied the service premises of the building. FRANCE PRESSE reports from Athens that the strikers found in one of the rooms documents of the International Communications Agency of the United States, under whose cover CIA officials actively operate.

It follows from the found documents that the main purpose of the American "Cultural Centre" in Athens is "penetration of military, parliamentary, diplomatic and administrative circles" of Greece. The documents were handed over to members of the Greek press.

RADIO-TV COOPERATION PACT SIGNED WITH GREECE

LD312044 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- A first long-term agreement on cooperation between the USSR and Greece in the field of TV and radio broadcasting has been signed in Moscow today. Provision is made for exchanging television and radio programmes on the life of the Soviet and the Greek people, mutual assistance in preparing programmes about the major developments in the USSR and Greece.

The document was signed by Chairman of the USSR State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting Sergey Lyapin and the General Director of the Greek Television and Radio Broadcasting Yeoryios Romeos.

ARAB LEAGUE FOREIGN MINISTERS VIEW ISRAELI MOVES

LD311104 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tunis, 31 Mar, TASS -- The special session of the Council of the League of Arab States at foreign ministers' level came to a close this morning. The participants in the session, convened at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), considered the explosive situation in the Israel-captured Arab territories and the Israeli occupation authorities' policy of terror with regard to the indigenous Arab population. The foreign ministers of the Arab states condemned Washington's Middle East policy. A resolution adopted at the session points out that the United States, having concluded an agreement on "strategic cooperation" with Israel and giving military, political and economic aid to it, furthers a continuation of the Israeli aggression and the occupation of the Arab territories. Such U.S. policy, the resolution emphasizes, basically contradicts the interests of Arab peoples.

The participants in the session agreed that Arab countries will put pressure on other states which give any aid to Israel, and will take measures to strengthen Arab solidarity in the interests of struggle against Zionism and imperialism, in the interests of Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories. The foreign ministers stressed again that all Arab states continue to come out against the Camp David agreements.

The session adopted a decision to render immediate all-round help to the Arab population of the Israeli-occupied territories.

RPP: ISRAELI POLICY PROTESTED ON LAND DAY

TA312102 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1730 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] News agencies have reported that in the occupied Arab territories and in Israel itself unprecedentedly large-scale activities were held on Land Day to protest the Israeli ruling circles' annexationist policy. Clashes occurred in several places between the demonstrators and the Israeli security forces, who shot at the demonstrators and fired tear gas grenades at them. In Nabulus the authorities arrested more than 70 persons.

No doubt world public opinion is right in vehemently condemning Israel's colonialist policy and the terrorism and persecution employed not only against the Palestinians but against those Israelis who oppose Begin's annexationist policy. More and more feelings of dismay and much anger was also evident at the UN Security Council, which is currently holding special sessions -- at the request of the Arab countries -- devoted to Middle East affairs.

Israel's policy as well as that of its protege, the United States [as heard] -- the Camp David policy -- is presently condemned throughout the world. The world public notes that Israel's annexationist policy and the campaign of terrorism and violence against the Palestinian Arab people block the road to a just and lasting peace and endanger regional peace as well as peace outside the region.

World public opinion also knows full well that the mass protest actions staged by the West Bank and Gaza Strip population are a natural reaction of a people whose rights and dignity are being cruelly shattered. Many people, including enlightened circles in the West, have noted that what is unnatural is that these days there are still forces that want to revive colonial-racist principles. These principles, after all, are what characterize the actions of the official Israeli leadership which not only prevents the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people from materializing but refuses to recognize the very existence of that people.

The motives behind the official Israeli policy are sufficiently clear. This is the desire to hold on to greater Israel, almost to the boundaries of the British mandate. In other words, the authorities wish to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip whether this is in the form of an autonomous rule for the population of the conquered territories or in the form of the application of Israeli laws to the territories. Yet the arguments that purport to reinforce Begin's arguments -- which are founded on Bible verses -- are naturally invalid these days. As is well known, they are not acceptable anywhere. This is understandable because it is unthinkable that anyone would establish a foreign policy on the dubious foundations of millenia-old fables. This has been proved throughout history. Moreover, in addition to the legends, there is also a certain reality and well-known facts proving that Israel intends to seize what does not legally belong to it. Thus, for example, there is the UN General Assembly resolution dated 29 November 1947 on the establishment of two independent states -- one Jewish and one Arab -- in the territory of Eretz Yisra'el. There similarly exists another series of UN resolutions reaffirming the Palestinians' inalienable right to set up for themselves a sovereign state.

These resolutions require that Israel evacuate the territories it conquered in 1967. One should point out that these resolutions reflect the desire of the majority of the UN member countries. Ignoring these resolutions is nothing but a challenge and a provocation to the community of nations. The latest developments in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, as well as in Israel, prove that the colonialist policy of the Israeli ruling circles has failed: The population in the territories rejects it adamantly, as do the democratic circles in Israel and the community of nations. If the people of Israel indeed aspire to have peace and security, they have no other way but to persuade their leaders to abandon the policy of annexations and the crushing of Arab rights.

U.S. USING SINAI FORCE TO INCREASE 'PENETRATION'

PM311057 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "Under False Pretenses"]

[Text] Cairo -- Implementation of the plan to turn the Sinai Peninsula into the Pentagon's strategic bridgehead has begun. Two Boeing-747's flew in from the United States and landed at the military base near Sharm ash-Shaykh (in the south of the peninsula). They brought with them 670 U.S. officers and men, part of the so-called "multinational Sinai peacekeeping force."

Imperialist expansion is taking place under cover of talk about peace. The magnitude of the expansion far outstrips the frontiers of the Sinai Desert. Like Camp David, which made it possible, the expansion is geared to intensifying U.S. penetration in the Near East.

Facts indicate just that. The U.S.-Israeli memorandum signed in March 1979, at the same time as the Egyptian-Israeli "peace treaty" was concluded, asserted that Washington was prepared to guarantee the treaty by taking steps to "expand the U.S. military presence in that region." It was envisaged that following the final withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai Peninsula in April 1982 "international forces" would be deployed along the border between Israel and Egypt.

This was a plan to replace one occupying force with another and to deploy it on a permanent basis, for an indefinite period. As expected, U.S. troops form the basis of the Sinai corps. Moreover, a number of U.S. NATO allies have been enlisted to join the other states in the Near East adventure. The breakdown shows that the multinational force label hides at least two features: First, the U.S. forces' dominant role in the Sinai and, second, the widening sphere of activity of the North Atlantic bloc as a whole and its Near East penetration.

It is characteristic that the multinational force has been given the "right" to supervise the islands of Tiran and Sanafir which cover the mouth of the Gulf of 'Aqaba. Clearly, the "supervision" will be carried out by Americans. Yet these islands, which the Israeli forces are about to leave, belong to Saudi Arabia, although once leased by Egypt. Thus, "the hand of Washington" is effectively straying onto the territory of yet another Arab state.

By such measures the United States is graphically demonstrating once again a desire to consolidate its presence in the Near East, infringing the sovereignty and independence of the Arab states in the area.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ASSAILS U.S. MIDEAST 'EMPHASES'

PM010927 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 82 p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA international observer V. Rustov military-political review: "U.S. Near Eastern Adventures"]

[Text] However paradoxical it may seem at first glance, the U.S. press is publishing daily reports on the attack Israel is preparing against neighboring Arab countries. It is trying to create the impression that one of the reasons for Tel Aviv to undertake aggression is the U.S. administration's attempts to introduce "new emphases" in its Near East policy. "The alarm caused in Israel by the new U.S. Near East policy," the Washington POST writes, "has prompted the Begin government to warn the Reagan administration that it is seriously considering radical measures like a strike against Lebanon and perhaps against Jordan."

The question arises: What are these "new emphases" by Washington which have given rise to the latest excessive militarist hysteria in its henchman?

The point is that during Defense Secretary Weinberger's recent trip to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan, the high-ranking Pentagon employees accompanying him stated that the United States "cannot allow itself to be a 'hostage' in relations with Israel" and announced a possible "reorientation" of U.S. military policy toward the "moderate" Arab states. Weinberger, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses, "has worked on the Arabs in an attempt to achieve support for U.S. military strategy in the region." As bait he hinted that Washington might examine the question of selling Jordan modern F-16 fighters and Hawk mobile antiaircraft missiles.

The Israeli aggressors immediately started shouting that they -- the United States' sole and most reliable ally -- were being "betrayed", and that their "security" was threatened. The pro-Israeli lobby in the United States also raised a din. Secretary of State Haig hastened to state that the President's policy on the level of support for Israel had not changed and that "reorientation" is a very unfortunate word.

Let us note immediately that the differences that have surfaced among Washington's ruling circles concern only the ways and means of pursuing imperialist policy, considering its obvious failures. The U.S. Near East policy, like its global policy, remains the same -- hegemonistic and based on force. Its nature -- which is profoundly anti-Arab -- is also unchanged.

Weinberger's viewpoint, the New York TIMES writes, "boils down to the fact that the United States neglects its relations with friendly Arab countries because its hands are tied by its policy toward Israel." It is fettered by Israel's aggressive actions, and fettered most severely. Israel's barbaric bomb attack on the nuclear research center in Iraq, the shelling of Lebanese cities, the annexation of east Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria, and finally preparation for a new large-scale attack on Lebanon -- all this could not fail to generate the Arabs' angry denunciation of Washington's hypocritical neocolonialist tactics.

For it is an open secret that the buildup of the Israeli military's aggressive onslaughts is the result of the all-around support and virtual complicity of its transatlantic patron.

Under these conditions Washington's far-reaching design was stillborn. It involved intimidating the conservative Arab regimes with the myth of the "Soviet military threat" and forcing them to embark on "strategic consensus" with Israel and the United States, which could subsequently be transformed into a broad military alliance. "Both the Arabs and the Israelis are laughing at this idea," the New York TIMES stresses. Not surprisingly. The former are concerned to protect themselves against Israel's aggressive onslaughts. The latter's unvarying goal is armed expansion.

Nonetheless the United States is reluctant to abandon this undertaking, believing that to acquire allies among certain Arab countries it is enough to moderate at least superficially Tel Aviv's adventurism. Hence the differences among U.S. policymakers. Some suggest curbing their immoderately recalcitrant henchman and perhaps, for the sake of appearances, as the Baltimore SUN writes, even "scourging" him, while others continue to try to indulge him.

However, it looks as though they have had to "scourge" themselves. This time, too, in the military-industrial complex, Congress and the U.S. mass media the Zionist circles' influence has proved to be predominant. High-ranking officials, as it were apologizing to Tel Aviv, even rebuked Weinberger for "failing to display tact and flexibility." The Pentagon chief himself, obviously going back on his word, recalled the U.S. Government's promise always to support Israel's strategic superiority. In a letter to Begin, President Reagan assured him that Israel "remains America's friend and ally" and that America will continue to be concerned for its "qualitative technical superiority" in the arms sphere.

Action followed words. For fiscal 1983 Israel is being allocated military-economic aid worth \$2.5 billion, which is \$300 million more than this year. In the same letter Reagan made it clear that if arms were sold to some Arab countries, then it would be for the sole purpose of strengthening U.S. influence in them. This, he stresses, is in the interests not only of the United States but of Israel. Israel thus retains the role of a privileged ally and main outposts of U.S. imperialism in the region. It is Washington's support, not some "new emphases," causing Tel Aviv's dissatisfaction which is pushing the Israeli "hawks" toward new acts of aggression against the Arabs.

At the same time the United States is not abandoning its attempts to strengthen its positions on the Arabian peninsula -- the oil center of all southwest Asia which Washington has also declared to be a "zone of vital U.S. interests" and one of its "central strategic zones." The Reagan administration is seeking to involve Saudi Arabia and several other Arab countries more actively in the orbit of its militarist course. While under Carter the pro-Western regimes in these countries were promised "protection against external threat," now they are also promised it against "internal enemies" -- that is, progressive, democratic forces. Gross blackmail has also been put into play: U.S. propaganda is intimidating the Arabs with the possibility of armed Israeli aggression -- look, it is saying, at the danger inherent in your uncompromising stance.

The Washington POST calls all these neocolonialist manipulations a "new policy." According to the newspaper its gist is "not to gamble on the Arab countries to the detriment of Israel, as the Israeli leaders fear, but in certain cases to go beyond the framework of relations with Israel to strengthen ties with the Arab countries." Thus not only the Arab states' great energy and other resources but their important military-strategic position are being considered. "The new policy," the newspaper explains, "also provides for expansion of the sphere of utilization of the Rapid Deployment Force."

Bridgeheads in regions adjacent to the Persian Gulf zone are being created for the first echelons of this force. U.S. assault force subunits are already present on the Sinai Peninsula under the flag of the so-called "multinational force." To transport to the Near East from the United States the main contingents of the interventionist forces, numbering over 200,000 men, transit bases are also required on lines of communication spread over many thousands of kilometers.

East of the Persian Gulf zone Washington is seeking to acquire bases in Pakistan, Thailand, Australia and the Pacific basin countries. West of the zone it seeks to acquire them in several Mediterranean Arab countries. Morocco, where emissaries from the Pentagon, the CIA and the Department of State have become frequent guests, is receiving particularly vigorous attention. Agreement has been reached on holding talks soon on the Rapid Deployment Force's use of at least two Moroccan air bases if an "emergency situation" arises in the Near East. The pressure on Morocco, the newspaper AL-BAYAN stresses, is within the framework of the same plan to create under U.S. auspices a military-political alliance consisting of Israel, Egypt, Sudan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other countries.

And so the further buildup of U.S. military presence, the consolidation of the Israeli aggressors' war machine, deception, blackmail and pressure on the Arab countries -- everything has been put into play to implement the strategic and other plans of U.S. imperialism in the Near and Middle East. The U.S. hegemonistic goals are obvious. Even Arab countries friendly to the United States realize where the real, not alleged, threat comes from. A number of military spokesmen for Saudi Arabia have told U.S. journalists covering Weinberger's visit that in their opinion "it is the United States and not the Soviet Union which will try at some point to seize the oilfields in the Persian Gulf region." You can't put it more clearly than that. The criminal policy threatening peace and the people's security cannot be camouflaged by any "new emphases."

U.S. intrigues in the Near East are an inalienable link in the global policy of the newly emerged champions of cold war and balancing on the brink of a real war. "They would like," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress, "to jettison the legal and ethical norms which have formed over the centuries in relations between states and to cancel out their independence and sovereignty. They are trying to recarve the world political map, declaring vast regions of the planet to be zones of their 'vital interests.' They are assuming the 'right' to command some people, to judge and 'punish' others." This adventurist approach toward the most serious international problems cannot fail to aggravate still further the already alarming world situation.

USSR HOPES FOR BROADER COOPERATION WITH IRAN

LD011008 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 1 Apr 82

["For Goodneighbourhood" -- TASS headline, by TASS observer Yuri Trushin]

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr, TASS -- Three years have passed since the victory of the 1979 revolution in Iran, which has rightly been regarded as a major international event of recent years. Domestic life inside the country and its standing in the international arena have been considerably changed in the period under review. The young republic withdrew from the pro-American CENTO bloc and announced that it was now siding with the peoples that are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and Zionism, for freedom and independence.

The Soviet Union has welcomed the positive changes in Iran's policy. The Soviet people have always wished to the Iranian people success in their struggle for freedom, social progress and prosperity.

The aim of Soviet policy vis-a-vis Iran is simple and understandable. It lies in strengthening goodneighbourhood on the principles of genuine equality and reciprocity. The Soviet Union is in favour of the utmost use of objectively existing possibilities for the development of Soviet-Iranian relations.

The strengthening and development of mutually-advantageous commercial and economic relations in the last three years can be noted with satisfaction. Trade between the USSR and Iran in 1981, for instance, exceeded one thousand million dollars. A number of major industrial and economic projects are building in Iran with assistance of Soviet specialists and the Esfahan steel mill, the biggest of its kind in the country, was erected in this way.

But there are also some difficulties in Soviet-Iranian relations. There are forces in Iran that seek to retard the development of Iranian-Soviet relations, though this obviously hurts Iran's economy and its possibilities of resisting imperialist pressure.

The slogan advanced by those forces of "two threats" to Iran -- from the south, i.e. from the United States and from the north, i.e. the Soviet Union -- is obviously insolvent. To try to place the Soviet policy of goodneighbourhood vis-a-vis Iran at the same level with the American policy of aggression against that country means deliberately distorting the foreign policy of the Soviet Union and to depart from real and widely known facts of international affairs and the history of Soviet-Iranian relations.

The Soviet Union, as is well known in Iran, has always supported and is supporting the Iranian revolution, supporting the lawful rights of the Iranian people to settle their own destinies and to manage their own natural resources. At one with the other socialist countries, the Soviet Union is coming out in favour of strengthening Iran's position in the international arena, in favour of a peaceful settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict. There is no doubt that use of all objectively existing present possibilities for broader cooperation would accord with the national interests both of Iran and the Soviet Union.

IRAN CONTINUES CRACKDOWN ON MOJAHEDIN GROUP

PM310941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report from "The World Today" feature compiled by V. Lapskiy: "Iran" Operation Carried Out"]

[Text] During an operation, Iranian security forces have killed eight members of the underground Mojahedin-e Khalq organization, an AFP correspondent reports from Tehran. This operation is a continuation of the broad "offensive" by the "revolutionary guards," the Islamic revolutionary komitehs and the policy initiated 6 weeks ago and directed against this underground organization. Recently 22 leaders of the Mojahedin-e Khalq have been killed, including the organization's "Number two," Musa Khiabani.

RPP CARRIES IRAQ'S ACCOUNT OF CP ORIGINS

LD011028 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Commentary by Iraqi Journalist 'Abd al-Mani' as-Sa'di]

[Text] On a beautiful spring day like today 48 years ago, some gallant young men of the sons of Iraq held a meeting. They were fully resolved and determined to liquidate colonialism and all forms of repression, exploitation and underdevelopment from the land of the two rivers, the land which witnessed the birth of the world's first civilization. They gathered together to forge the tool they wanted to use to do away with the old society and to build the foundations of a new society. That instrument, if one is allowed to use the expression, was the Iraqi Communist Party.

The party's birth outlined the beginning of the spring of the patriotic and revolutionary movement in Iraq. From the moment of birth it emerged with a shining and patriotic image as a relentless struggler, expelling the colonialists from the country and liquidating their political domination, their military and economic treaties and their cultural props; and for complete national independence and sovereignty, for liquidating the local props of colonialism and for freedom and democracy which our people cherish.

In an organic and effective way, the party linked political struggle with the struggle for the rights of the working class and the working masses and for upholding the principles that the land is for the peasants and for economic and social development and for a free Iraq and a happy nation.

Being a party for all Iraqis -- Arabs and Kurds -- and the sons of minorities such as Assyrians and Turkmen and Armenians, the party has been defending from an internationalist platform the right of the Kurdish people to self-determination and autonomy within an independent and democratic Iraq, under whose auspices minorities enjoy cultural and administrative rights.

The Iraqi Communist Party is waging a stubborn struggle in defense of the Arab nation's right to liberation, democracy and progress, and for the sake of achieving its ambition for Arab unity on progressive and democratic bases. The party stands most enthusiastically and on a principled basis alongside the Palestinian Arab people in their struggle to return to their homeland and for their right to self-determination and the establishment of their national independent state on their land. It also struggles against Zionism, exposing it as a racist, aggressive and expansionist movement.

The Iraqi Communist Party has always adhered to the principle of international proletarianism and the establishment of militant and effective relations with the fraternal parties and the progressive and revolutionary forces in the world. It unswervingly struggled for developed relations and friendship between our country, our people, the Arab nation and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and their nations who are building socialism and who are defending peace and the freedom of the nations and peoples and repelling imperialist aggression and encroachments.

As a result of all this, during the glorious years of the party's existence it has become one of the basic forces of our people, an effective force deeply rooted in the fertile soil of our homeland. The colonialists, their agents, the dictators and the fascists, have tried in vain to uproot the party from the land of Iraq and from the midst of its people. But despite the barbarous and extensive campaigns of extermination on a number of occasions, the tree of the party grew more vigorously and with greener leaves than ever, because it was nourished with the blood of thousands of martyrs beginning with the immortal comrades Fahd, Hazim, Sarim, Salam 'Adil, Sattar Khudayyir, Suhayl Sharhan and his comrades, Tawfiq Rushdi, As'ad Lu'aybi, Mu'tasim 'Abd al-Karim, Hurmus Stefan and dozens of the heroes of the battles of Handrin, Qazlarah, Gurmiyan and Manguet.

It was these whose names were shining stars in the dome of martyrdom and they are the ones who inspired heroism and sacrifice. And despite the difficulties and troubles, the Iraqi Communist Party is today a lofty edifice and a tall palm tree whose roots go very deep in the soil of the homeland.

SYRIAN MUFTI AHMAD KUFTARU VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF312006 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The Grand Mufti of Syria, His Eminence Ahmad Kuftaru, has arrived in Tashkent. During his stay in the Uzbek SSR, His Eminence Ahmad Kuftaru will visit a number of Uzbek cities and confer with the religious figures. He will also acquaint himself with the old and historic characteristics of Islamic culture and with the functions of institutes which train Islamic religious figures. His Eminence Ahmad Kuftaru is deputy chairman of the International Preparations Committee [as heard] of the International Conference on Religions, which will be held in Moscow in May. The conference will be held within the framework of the slogan: The services of religious figures in safeguarding life's sacred [word indistinct] from nuclear disaster.

SOVIET WEEKLY VIEWS SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

LD311758 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 31 Mar 82

["El Salvador: Elections to the White House' Script" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- The Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMA] describes the recent elections in El Salvador as a foul election farce. It was staged by the Salvadorean ruling junta to a script prepared in the White House, says the journal in its April 2 issue. Men in the White House had been long hatching plans to give a semblance of legality to the present repressive regime in El Salvador and to secure if only a minimum social base for the right wing of the Christian Democrats.

It was hoped in Washington that the very fact of elections held will help improve the reputation of this blood-stained regime which has made murder an instrument of political struggle. It was also hoped that elections will help end the growing international isolation of the Salvadorean regime and become an argument to persuade American congressmen, who are critical of Washington's all-round support to the Salvadorean authorities, that there is nothing reprehensible in this support because it is support to a "duly elected government."

Another objective of the election farce, the weekly says, was to preclude the possibility of a political settlement of the conflict through honest equal talks between the government and insurgents who have declared more than once their willingness to hold talks on a ceasefire agreement without any preliminary conditions.

Thus the March 28 elections were contested only by right-wing parties. As was planned in Washington, the Christian Democrats were in the lead in this battle of reactionary parties. The question of who will be the president of the country will be decided by the now "elected" constitution assembly. But whatever the ending of the second act of this show one thing is clear: The newly "elected" deputies and their leaders represent only a handful of reactionaries while the overwhelming majority of the people are following the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON U.S. ROLE IN EL SALVADOR

LD312044 Moscow TASS in English 1837 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- "Time has come, political hawks call, to start pushing one's way through, IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the escalation of the aggressiveness of the Washington course in Central America. [as received]

The article stresses that members of President Reagan's team speak out loud about U.S. bellicose intentions. According to the newspaper New York TIMES, none other than Admiral Hayword, the head of staff of the navy, frankly declared in Congress that the Pentagon is examining the question of the use of the navy and marines to "defend the U.S. interests" in Central America and the Caribbean.

"The United States attaches special importance to Nicaragua in its plans of aggressive actions," IZVESTIYA points out. "The following sinister designs are becoming increasingly more apparent in Washington's intentions: to set moving gangs of mercenaries provoke a conflict on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras, and then try to knock together a kind of 'interamerican force' and, under its cover, to carry out armed intervention against Nicaragua."

The newspaper reminds of militarist preparations for intervention. An American destroyer appears off the Nicaraguan shores in the Gulf of Fonseca, 9,000 U.S. Marines in the Panama Canal Zone are put on high alert, talks are under way on building Pentagon bases in the territory of Honduras and Colombia, U.S. military exercises are planned to be held in Costa Rica, and finally, NATO major naval exercises code-named Safe Pass-82 involving tens of warships and planes are being launched in the Caribbean.

IZVESTIYA points out that crude imperialist pressure on Nicaragua is accompanied by an outrageous campaign of slander laying special emphasis on alleged "arms shipments" to El Salvador. It is not accidental that these absurd, groundless fabrications are put to the foreground; Washington politicians are trying to present the revolutionary struggle in the countries of neutral America and the Caribbean as some mythical conspiracy of international communism and thus justify its interference in the internal affairs of the whole region -- from Cuba to Grenada." [as received]

GUATEMALAN OPPOSITION LEADER DISMISSES COUP

PM310851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 5

[Report by correspondent L. Konstanyan: "Yet Another Farce"]

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Mar -- There has been a military coup in Guatemala. President Lucas Garcia was ousted. The 7 March election was declared void. New junta chairman Gen E. Rios Montt stated that his government would be made up exclusively of military men. Guatemalan rightist parties supported the coup.

Well-known writer and public figure L. Cardosa y Aragon, who lives in exile in Mexico and is head of the recently set up Guatemalan committee of patriotic unity, described the event as another farce orchestrated by the U.S. State Department and the Pentagon, which are striving to patch up the crumbling extreme reactionary regime in his country. The replacement of one general by another, he said, changes nothing, and the people's revolutionary forces struggling for profound change and true democracy will not lay down their arms.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES OUTGOING MEXICAN ENVOY

PM310809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] On 17 March in the Kremlin V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received Jorge Diaz Serrano, Mexican ambassador to the Soviet Union, in connection with his forthcoming departure for home.

A friendly conversation took place.

USSR-MEXICAN MOVIE PREMIERES IN MEXICO CITY

PM311443 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] TASS -- The premiere of "Mexico in Rebellion," the first part of a two-part Soviet-Mexican movie entitled "Red Bells," has been held in Mexico City. It was a great success.

Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo; Margarita Lopez Portillo, general director of the Radio, Television and Cinema Administration; representatives of the public; cultural figures; a Soviet delegation in Mexico comprising F.T. Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, and S.F. Bondarchuk; and also R.A. Sergeyev, USSR ambassador to Mexico, attended the showing, which was held at the Latino, one of the largest movie theaters in the Mexican capital. At the end of the showing J. Lopez Portillo expressed deep and sincere gratitude to S.F. Bondarchuk "for the magnificent, highly artistic and very realistic movie production about the Mexican revolution."

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. SAFE PASS-82 MANEUVERS

PM311005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Tarasov "Rejoinder": "Pentagon Plays and Tricks"]

[Text] Washington is flexing its muscles in the Caribbean. Some 30 warships belonging to the United States and 5 allies, including the FRG (distinguished politicians and public figures in the country are demanding that the government refuse to participate in what they see as a provocative spectacle), and 80 aircraft are scurrying like threatening lightning around the borders of Latin American countries. Some 10,000 soldiers are rehearsing tactics for invading foreign territory -- the maneuvers condemned "Safe Pass-82" are under way. The Pentagon's General Staff together with White House political strategists have called this military game "Safe Pass-82" both cynically and presumptuously.

The political point of the U.S. rehearsal of military battle is perfectly obvious to Latin American countries: Don't you dare have an opinion of your own. Any attempt at social restructuring in neighboring sovereign states is seen in Washington as an encroachment of U.S. vital interests.

On Capitol Hill they think that the American Continent was, is and must remain a U.S. domain. When high Washington officials say, "We are Americans," addressing the peoples of North and South America, they imply Washington's unconditional patronage over the other peoples of this continent. The "other peoples" however are not in agreement with the claims to such trusteeship. They are trying to quell their disagreement by force.

Washington is threatening Cuba, Nicaragua, the patriots of El Salvador, Guatemala and Grenada. U.S. military leaders, encouraged by the White House's political arguments, unabashedly hurl threats. Thus U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman said not in a private conversation but at a specially called press conference that his department if need be will block all comings and goings in the Caribbean. Why? This is done to use the bloodstained hands of corrupt regimes to force peoples with their sights set on freedom to kneel before the Washington throne while protecting themselves from the condemnation of the world public. The plan is malicious and cynical but futile.

U.S. AMENDMENTS DISTORT PANAMA CANAL TREATIES

LD010910 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Panama City, 1 Apr, TASS -- Under the Panama Canal treaties, the Panamanian administration assumed functions connected with legal proceedings and maintenance of order in the former zone of that important inter-ocean water artery starting from April 1. The people of Panama regard this as a new major step forward in the struggle for bringing the Canal Zone back under the sovereignty of the republic.

Under the new treaties, the Panama Canal Zone is to be handed over completely to its legitimate owner, the people of Panama, by the end of the century.

However, Washington is doing everything within its capabilities to remain in the Canal Zone even after the term of the treaties has expired. Numerous amendments to the treaties made by the United States unilaterally have in actual fact distorted the spirit and the letter of the agreements signed. The Government of Panama made repeated protests against the violation of the treaties by the U.S. administration.

The handing over of the function of maintaining order in the Canal Zone is of great significance for the mounting struggle for the decolonisation and consolidation of the country's sovereignty, says a statement issued here by the People's Party of Panama (PPP).

At the same time the Party of Panamanian Communists notes that the struggle for the canal has not ended. The presence of U.S. military bases on Panamanian soil is a manifestation of colonialism. Americans constantly violate Panama's neutrality, using these bases for supplying aid to the tyrannical regimes of Central America and for staging provocations against Nicaragua and Cuba.

AFP CITES 'SOVIET SOURCE' ON BREZHNEV HEALTH

NC011107 Paris AFP in English 1101 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 1 Apr (AFP) -- The health of President Leonid Brezhnev has shown no serious deterioration, an informed Soviet source said today, denying rumors in Western diplomatic circles that the Soviet leader had been hospitalized in a private facility for Politburo members.

The source said reports of a weakening of Mr Brezhnev, who is 75, could be "excluded." He added that "there is no particular agitation in official circles" over the Soviet president's health.

The source said there was no evidence to support the rumor that the Soviet president had been hospitalized. After a busy period during March he took "a few days of rest, as he does regularly."

Rumors on Mr Brezhnev's health have become increasingly persistent in foreign diplomatic circles since he returned from Tashkent, Uzbekistan, on March 25, and cancelled a visit by South Yemeni head of state 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani that was to begin the same day.

Some analysts said the rumors were part of a recent campaign to weaken the Soviet president's power base.

"You know, Brezhnev's health is one of the best-guarded elements of Soviet life," an informed source said, warning against believing the rumors.

Analysts wondered whether the new reports were a repetition of a covert campaign against the Soviet president that began in February by aiming at Mr Brezhnev's son, Yuri, a deputy minister of foreign trade, and daughter, Galina.

The attacks focused on Galina Brezhnev's connections with Anatoly Kolevatov, the director of the Moscow circus, who was arrested February 17 on charges that he had amassed a fortune in diamonds.

After these maneuvers, reportedly aimed at staking claims in the post-Brezhnev power apparatus, Mr Brezhnev launched a tour of the Soviet countryside, made new disarmament proposals to the United States, and consolidated his power base.

Now, the informed sources said, he may simply be recuperating.

But the speculation was also fuelled by the cancellation, announced yesterday, of a visit to Cambridge University, England, Saturday by Yevgeni Shazov, Mr Brezhnev's personal doctor. The reasons for the cancellation have not yet been explained.

The enigma promises to remain until April 22, when the Soviet president is next scheduled to appear in public.

PRAVDA PUBLISHES BREZHNEV SPEECH IN TASHKENT

A comparison of the item entitled "Brezhnev Speech at Ceremony," published on page R 1 of the 25 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, with the version published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 March, pages 1 and 2, under the title "L.I. Brezhnev's Speech," reveals the following variations: On page R 2, the first line of the second paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "...contribution to this. Positive changes in...." [unquerying word "positive"]

On the same page, the fourth line of the last paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "...special urgency in those parts of western...." [substituting "those" for "all"]

On page R 3, the eighth line of the second paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "...change into a comprehensively developed, flourishing republic...." [adding word "comprehensively"]

On the same page, the first line of the sixth paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "... republics, as a man-made symbol of brotherhood...." [adding "man-made"]

On the same page, the last line of the last paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "... Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva (applause) [substituting "Khiva" for "Seva"]

On page R 4, the second line of the fifth paragraph in the PRAVDA version reads "... for guiding party, soviet and economic work. Unfortunately, in...." [rewording]

On the same page, from the 13th line of the last paragraph the PRAVDA version reads "...incorrect use of young specialists. It seems that republican party and soviet organs must tackle this problem seriously." [rephrasing end of paragraph]

On page R 7, the PRAVDA version replaces the seventh through the last paragraphs with the following:

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Uzbek SSR the Order of Lenin and pinned the motherland's highest award to the republic's flag to the accompaniment of a prolonged ovation.

"On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, I warmly congratulate you and all the working people of Soviet Uzbekistan on the well-deserved award. (prolonged applause) I wish you happiness and further great successes, comrades! (prolonged tumultuous applause. All stand. Cries of "Glory to the CPSU," "Glory to Its Leninist Central Committee!" and "Hurrah!" are heard.)

REPORT ON GRISHIN MOSCOW AWARD CEREMONY SPEECH

PM301429 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 82 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "High Assessment of Muscovites' Labor"]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting of the party, soviet trade union and Komsomol aktiv, together with representatives of working people's collectives, devoted to the presentation to Moscow of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, was held in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions yesterday.

The meeting was opened by L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions. The Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee was presented to working people's representatives by N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The floor was given to N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee he cordially congratulated those present and all Muscovites on the honorable award and wished them new labor successes.

To tumultuous applause N.V. Talyzin presented representatives of the city's working people with the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, which Moscow had been awarded for successes in socialist competition in 1981.

In his speech V.V. Grishin stressed that the capital's working people received the announcement that Moscow had been awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for the all-union socialist competition results with great enthusiasm.

This honorable award has been conferred on Moscow for achieving high results in all-union socialist competition and for successfully fulfilling the 1981 plans.

On behalf of the Moscow Gorkom, the Moscow Soviet and all Muscovites, the speaker expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee and comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the high assessment of Muscovites' labor and for constant concern for the capital's development.

The high award evokes a new surge of creative strength and political and labor activity among Muscovites. The deeds and thoughts of the capital's workers are directed toward implementing their dear Communist Party's plans. Moscow's working people unanimously approve and support the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the multifaceted activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo, headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the outstanding party figure and statesman of the present day.

The year that has elapsed since the 26th party congress has shown with new force that the Central Committee and its Politburo have been resolving questions connected with our society's socioeconomic, political and spiritual development; improving the Soviet People's prosperity; and strengthening the country's defense capability on a farsighted and scientific basis.

The party congress decisions were creatively continued and developed at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's profound plenum speech defined the specific paths for implementing the tasks ahead in 1982 and in the 11th 5-year Plan and provided clear orientation toward raising efficiency and work quality.

While implementing party decisions, Muscovites are stepping up the struggle to fulfill the 11th 5-year Plan targets and are striving to make the maximum contribution to the nationwide cause of further developing the country's economy.

All sectors of the capital's economy are working successfully in the current year. The plan for the [first] 2 months' volume of industrial production was fulfilled 100 percent. The entire increase in the volume of production was obtained by increasing labor productivity. Enterprises in transport, municipal and consumer services fulfilled the 2-month plan.

The attainment of high indicators is the result of the selfless labor of Muscovites, primarily of the capital's working class, and of the organizational and political work of the city's party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations on launching socialist competition and developing the labor activity and initiative of the broad masses of working people.

In addition to Moscow, the Baumanskiy and Perovskiy Rayons and the collectives of 108 of the capital's enterprises, organizations and establishments were adjudged winners in all-union socialist competition in 1981 by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

The high assessment received by working Moscow, V.V. Grishin stressed, and the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner make it incumbent upon Muscovites to work even better, to make more efficient use of available manpower, material, energy and financial resources, to seek out and put into operation reserves within the economy and potential for increasing production and labor productivity and to step up the struggle against mismanagement.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee have charged party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs with profoundly and comprehensively analyzing last results.

Guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum, the provisions and conclusions set out in the plenum speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee "On All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Fulfillment and Overfulfillment of the 11th 5-Year Plan Targets," it is necessary to formulate and implement specific measures that ensure the successful fulfillment of the 1982 plans and socialist pledges by every worker, labor collective and sector of Moscow's economy.

It is necessary to ensure the comprehensive dissemination and introduction of the experience of labor collectives that are victors of all-union socialist competition, as well as of valuable undertakings geared to further increasing production efficiency and work quality, improving economic end results and the comprehensive saving of materials, manpower and fuel and energy resources.

This must be done because even with the successful implementation of the 1981 economic plan as a whole in Moscow, there are substantial shortcomings in the activity of certain sectors and of a number of enterprises and organizations.

Party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs must analyze the causes of shortcomings in depth and comprehensively and implement measures to eliminate them. Everything must be done so as to consolidate the high labor rhythm achieved last year and develop it in the second year of the 5-year plan.

Responsible tasks face Moscow's working people in 1982. These tasks were defined in the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum decisions and in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's plenum speech.

All the conditions necessary to implement them exist in the city: A mighty industrial base; experienced, highly skilled cadres; and considerable scientific potential. However, there is much intensive work ahead and effective measures must be taken to eliminate the backlog existing in some sectors.

Forms and methods of economic leadership must be constantly improved. The struggle to strengthen plan, contractual, production and labor discipline must be more active. Collectives efforts must be directed toward seeking internal reserves and enlisting them in production and existing potential must be more fully used for the continuous growth of labor productivity, for reducing the prime cost and improving the quality of products and for increasing return on assets.

It is the task of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic leaders to achieve the maximum increase in the efficiency of labor of every worker, engineer, technician, employee and labor collective.

Replying to the high assessment of their labor last year, Moscow's working people are launching an even broader struggle for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1982 and the [first] 2 years of the 5-year plan and are directing their efforts toward achieving high end results in all elements of the economy. They had adopted stepped-up socialist pledges for the current year and for the 5-year plan.

Industrial workers have pledged themselves to overfulfill 1982 targets and produce extra products to the value of tens of millions of rubles and ensure the delivery of products in full accordance with contracts and customers' orders.

It is planned to step up work on the specialization of Moscow's enterprises in the production of articles of a high technical standard. It is planned to increase the proportion of articles with the seal of quality to 44 percent of the volume of certifiable output.

There must be a comprehensive stepping up of work on improving product quality.

It is necessary to strive for a considerable reduction in the schedule for creating new articles and putting them into production. It is important that all Moscow enterprises should increase the proportion of products bearing the state seal of quality.

Transport workers must focus their efforts on improving the use of transport facilities, saving fuel and electricity and considerably raising the standard of passenger services.

Construction workers' socialist pledges envisage increasing the efficiency of construction work, improving work quality, achieving the smooth commissioning of projects, ensuring that all the requisite buildings in residential districts are erected and reducing the amounts of unfinished construction work by focusing the main material and manpower resources at construction projects nearing completion.

The fulfillment of the plan by every construction organization and the commissioning of all projects nearing completion on time should be ensured. For this, efforts should be focused on construction projects nearing completion and the requisite measures should be adopted to reduce unfinished construction and to raise labor productivity. More attention should be paid to questions of organizing construction work, strengthening cadres and improving workers' everyday conditions.

Lofty pledges should be carried out by the collectives of scientific establishments, enterprises and organizations of the municipal service sphere and other sectors.

Special attention must be paid to the economical running of the city's entire economy. "The Economy Must Be Economical" -- this is the urgent requirement of the contemporary stage of developed socialism and one of the main features of transferring the country's economy to an intensive footing.

The transition to the economical running of every enterprise, establishment and organization must be more rapid and more efficient. Strict economy must be observed in everything: in metal and semifinished materials, in the expenditure of raw materials, fuel and electricity, in the wages fund and in the use of manpower. An increase in numbers in the managerial apparatus must be prevented.

Plans, raw material expenditure norms, labor costs and the technical standard of products must be reviewed attentively. Available reserves must be uncovered and put into operation. Every enterprise leader and worker must gauge each of his decisions or actions against the need for the strictest saving of all resources. This is now one of the main avenues of economic policy.

Ensuring the successful fulfillment of the 1982 socialist pledges is the responsible task of Moscow's party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and of all its labor collectives.

Muscovites have always been in the vanguard of socialist competition for the implementation of party economic policy and have actively struggled to resolve important national economic tasks. The results of the work for January and February this year are evidence that the capital's working people are, in the main, ensuring the fulfillment of the 1982 targets.

Meanwhile, the work of some collectives is showing the same shortcomings as last year.

The correct conclusions must be drawn everywhere from the results of work at the beginning of the year. The activity of the party organizations and all communists of the capital should be focused on further developing the labor and political activity of the city's working people and there should be a striving to increase people's responsibility and for each person to fulfill his pledges conscientiously.

Socialist competition must be launched on an even wider scale. Competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is an important stage in this.

The preparation for this major event in our people's life will serve the cause of the further cohesion of Soviet society and the development of socialist democracy and will promote the successful solution of the tasks of building communism.

Moscow's working people greeted the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" with tremendous enthusiasm. The initiative of the capital's advanced collectives under the slogan "60 Weeks of Shock Work for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation" was supported throughout the country. Practically all of Moscow's labor collectives are now participating in this movement.

The scale of socialist competition for the fulfillment of the plan for 1982 and [the first] 2 years of the 5-year plan by the 65th anniversary of the Great October Revolution is widening. This movement must develop and strengthen. It is also necessary to disseminate the experience of advanced collectives and workers in the implementation of counterplans and to develop the competition for a fitting greeting for the 112th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birth more broadly.

The collectives of famous enterprises -- the Moslva-Sortirovochnaya rail depot, the Likhachev motor vehicle plant, the Vladimir Ilich Plant, the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura Combine and many others -- have now launched the initiative of holding a mass communist subbotnik on 17 April in honor of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's 112th birth anniversary. It is necessary to support this valuable initiative everywhere, to prepare well for the subbotnik, to save the greatest possible quantity of raw and semifinished materials for that day so that work may be performed using saved resources and to produce the greatest possible amount on the subbotnik.

Party, trade union and Komsomol organizations must make more active use of the experience of advanced collectives striving to make their enterprises and organizations exemplary in terms of the technical standard and efficiency of production product quality, working conditions and the arrangement of ideological and educational work. The struggle to fulfill plans and socialist pledges should promote the successful resolution of the task of transforming Moscow into a model communist city.

The Moscow city party organization and the capital's soviets, trade unions and Komsomol and labor collectives have good traditions, the main ones of which are persistent work on implementing party policy and CPSU Central Committee decisions, a high responsibility for the allotted work, discipline and good organization. We, the speaker stressed, must cherish and multiply these traditions and do our work so that Muscovites continue to be in front ranks of the struggle to fulfill the Communist Party's plans.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin assured the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that Moscow's communist and working people, closely serried around the party and its Central Committee, will exert every effort to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and will increase their contribution to the cause of communist building.

INDUSTRY TASKS VIEWED BY POWER WORKERS TU LEADER

PM290901 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 11, Mar 82, Signed to Press
9 Mar 82 p 8

[Article by N.P. Simochatov, chairman of the Central Committee of the Power Stations and Power Engineering Industry Workers Union, under the rubric "Trade Unions and the Economy": "What Was Said at Our Sector Trade Union Congress"]

[Excerpts] The report and election campaign in trade unions was an important stage in further increasing the role played by labor collectives in administration and in mobilizing the working people's creative energy to fulfill the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The trade union meetings of personnel at power stations and power engineering industry enterprises and oblast conferences demonstrated labor collectives' desire to make a worthy contribution to fulfilling the tasks facing our sectors. This concern was also evident at our sector trade union congress held in February.

The work of supplying the national economy with energy is currently being carried out under complex conditions. But it must be pointed out that in addition to the objective difficulties that exist, collectives of USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification operation and construction and installation organizations have failed to take the steps needed to ensure that full use is made of power stations' installed capacity. One-fifth of breakdowns are caused by operating personnel.

Let us Concentrate on Shortcomings

The reliability of energy supplies is adversely affected by serious shortcomings in construction.

At the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification was subjected to serious criticism for falling behind schedule in the commissioning of power installations and for fragmenting manpower and material and financial resources. We must also accept this criticism with regard to the trade union central committee and to many local trade union organizations.

We are still not fully exercising our rights and opportunities as regards improving labor and production planning and organization and have failed to ensure that socialist competition always has a mobilizing influence on increasing production efficiency, improving work quality and successfully resolving the economic and social tasks facing labor collectives.

These shortcomings are a feature of the work of the Kazakh SSR and Pavlodarskaya, Smolenskaya and Donetskaya Oblast Committees of construction site committees of the construction and assembly organizations engaged in building power units at the Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya and Smolenskaya AES's and the Ekitbastuzskaya, Zuyevskaya and Tambovskaya power stations.

It must be admitted here that we somewhat underestimated the importance of developing competition under the new conditions and of finding new ways of stimulating it. I think that Ye. Zhuravelev, chairman of the union's Moscow City committee, was quite right in sharply criticizing from the congress rostrum the system of generating and utilizing the resources of material incentive funds in the 11th 5-Year Plan as elaborated by the USSR Ministry of power and electrification, from the congress rostrum.

"Under this system," he said, "not more than 5 percent of the material incentive fund can be used for stimulating socialist competition and rewarding the fulfillment of particularly important targets, whereas in previous years 10 percent of the fund could be used."

At some enterprises and construction sites the effectiveness of socialist competition is adversely affected by failure to sufficiently gear it to improving the organization of production and labor and to tightening up production and executive discipline. In the Kalininskaya AES Construction Administration, for example, more than 1,600 man-days were lost in 1981 and more than 18 percent of workers in basic trades are not achieving the prescribed production norms.

Trade union organizations at some enterprises take a formalistic attitude to the introduction of team methods of labor organization and incentive, which can sharply increase the productivity of such labor. Hero of Socialist Labor Ye. Mordanov, a lathe operator at the Ivanovo machine plant, which comes under the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification Main Administration for Constructive Mechanization, told the congress: "In a number of cases plant administration and trade union committees have failed to ensure that work in teams is well planned and that they have material and technical backup.

As a result many collectives at local level are working fitfully and a lot of time is still being lost as a result of the unsatisfactory organization of and backup provided for work places. This is causing a certain section of workers to have doubts about the advisability of being pooled in teams.

Trade union committees must not overlook such questions. Constantly assisting the development of new initiatives must be the main task in their day-to-day work. Unfortunately, this assistance is not always given in time. It is true to say that it is largely because of the formalistic attitude taken by trade union committees in a number of construction organizations that the "no laggards" movement has still not properly developed, even though every year around half of USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification trusts and administrations fail to fulfill their plans for the volume of work done and labor productivity growth. In 1981 some 58 associations and enterprises in the power engineering industry failed their output plans. Work must be organized in such a way that every trade union organization has a sense of personal responsibility for the end results of collectives' work.

LAST DAYS ACTIVITIES AT TU CONGRESS PRESS CENTER

PM311511 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Mar 82 p 6

[R. Kolchanov report: "17th USSR Trade Union Congress Press Center"]

[Text] Figures are always related to results, even in creative work. More than 200 foreign and 300 Soviet journalists covered the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress. Daily briefings and many meetings were held.

The journalists, who kept long and busy hours over that period, were of one accord in their evaluation. All the necessary information was supplied, both in sufficient volume and efficiently. The working premises satisfied the highest requirements, and there were no problems with communications. Top marks — by anybody's standards.

On the last day trade union delegations from South Africa, Congo and Kampuchea met with journalists.

(Y. Mkvanazi), member of a working committee of the South African Trade Union Congress, described the difficult conditions in which trade unions in his country operate and told of police violence against workers. The severity of the struggle is further illustrated by the following figures: Last year in the Republic of South Africa there were 22 strikes in defense of trade union rights, 46 against the imprisonment of workers and further 200 for the economic and national liberation of workers and further 200 for the economic and national liberation of the indigenous population of South Africa or as a mark of solidarity with peoples fighting for their freedom and independence.

The forum of Soviet trade unions, (Y. Mkvanazi) noted, took place in a businesslike and frank atmosphere, whatever the problems being discussed. The new peace initiatives of which L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium spoke in his speech had made the strongest impression.

Describing his impressions of the work of the 17th congress, (A. Ondonda), secretary of the confederation of Congolese Trade Unions, noted its significance for the world trade union movement in particular. The political and ideological content of L.I. Brezhnev's speech was very high. He showed how trade unions should work on behalf of the socialist motherland and how they should represent and defend the interests of the working people.

All progressive mankind, (A. Ondonda) said, associates the struggle for peace and for a radiant future with L.I. Brezhnev's name. The peace program set forth in the Soviet leader's speech is further evidence of this.

The secretary of the Confederation of Congolese Trade Unions sharply condemned the American imperialists for their interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and other sovereign states.

Our trade unions, (Kheng Teav), vice chairman of the Federation of Kampuchean Trade Unions Central Committee, began in his speech, arose after the liberation of our country in January 1979. The selfless labor of the Khmer people, who had the benefit of assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist states, was rewarded. The economy, which had been totally destroyed, was reconstructed, the transport system was reorganized and there is no more hunger. But Kampuchea still faces many difficult problems.

(Kheng Teav) described in detail fraternal relations with Soviet trade unions and the assistance and support given by them to the country's inhabitants. He highly valued L.I. Brezhnev's speech, which mobilizes the masses to struggle against the arms race and the nuclear threat and advocated peaceful talks as the means of solving all international disputes.

The final press conference, given by AUCCTU Secretary A.M. Subbotin, aroused great interest among journalists. The main event of the 17th USSR trade union congress, he stressed, had been the speech given by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. It is of fundamental significance for raising the efficiency of all our trade unions' work and of making fuller and more skillful use of the extensive rights and possibilities that are ours.

Concrete directions in which trade unions should work were also specified. As regards the economy, for instance, more enterprising participation in solving the food problem and developing new forms of team organization and work incentives are needed. As regards the social sphere, greater attention must be devoted to each worker.

The new proposals formulated in L.I. Brezhnev's speech on controlling the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war have met with wide response in all countries.

Working people understand the Soviet Union's new peace proposals very well, A.M. Subbotin said. Our foreign guests spoke of this at our congress on behalf of millions of working people. They also spoke of this at Moscow work collectives where they attended friendship meetings of trade union delegates from many countries during the congress.

They also spoke about the fact that peoples are anxious about the reckless policy of ruling circles in the United States and its NATO allies, which are pushing the world to the brink of thermonuclear war. The congress adopted an address to the working people and trade unions of the world containing an impassioned plea to rise to the defense of man's principal right -- the right to life.

The 17th USSR Trade Union Congress amply and fully demonstrated the high, as L.I. Brezhnev said, "indispensable role" of Soviet trade unions in our society. This acknowledgement of the great importance of trade unions brings with it great obligations, and at the same time it gives new impetus to the process of improving all aspects of trade union work.

FEDOSEYEV AT PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY CONGRESS

PM311523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Philosophers' Congress"]

[Text] The Third USSR Philosophical Society Congress began work in Moscow on 24 March.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, addressed congress delegates on behalf of the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium. A report on the society's activity and its tasks in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions was delivered by Academician P.V. Konstantinov, president of the USSR Philosophical Society.

The congress is continuing its work.

ORDER OF OCT REVOLUTION AWARDED TO ALIYEV

WA191030 [Editorial Report] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 11 March carries on page 1 a 100-word report on the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree announcing that G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan SSR CP Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for his "great organizational and political work in mobilizing the communists and all workers of the republic in the successful completion of the 1981 plans and socialist obligations" in the sale of agricultural products to the state.

OBITUARY OF SIDORENKO PUBLISHED IN PRAVDA

PM301449 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 March 1982 publishes on page 3 a 500-word obituary of Academician Aleksandr Vasilyevich Sidorenko, signed by the following:

"L.I. Brezhnev, M.S. Gorbachev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, N.A. Tikhonov, K.U. Chernenko, B.N. Ponomarev, M.S. Solomentsev, V.I. Dolgikh, M.V. Zimyanin, G.I. Marchuk, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, M.P. Georgadze, V.A. Kotelnikov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, A.A. Logunov, V.A. Koptug, G.K. Skryabin, V.P. Yelyutin, Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, P.S. Neporozhniy, N.A. Shchelokov, Yu.A. Izrael, A.M. Petrosyants, S.G. Shcherbakov, I.P. Yastrebov, B.S. Sokolov, L.M. Brekhovskikh, A.A. Trofimuk, N.A. Shilo, N.M. Zhavoronkov, A.M. Prokhorov, N.M. Emanuel, V.Ye. Sokolov, M.A. Sadvovskiy, A.L. Yanshin, I.P. Gerasimov, B.N. Laskorin, G.A. Avsyuk, A.A. Geodekyan."

LATVIAN GASIFICATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN NAMED

WA310900 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 3 March publishes on page 3 a Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium decree changing the name of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers Main Administration for Gasification to the Latvian SSR Republic State Committee for Gasification.

Another decree published on the same page designates Comrade V.S. Greyzhi-Lisovskiy chairman of the Latvian SSR State Committee for Gasification.

SHAGINYAN LYING IN STATE ATTENDED BY KAPITONOV

PM310845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 82 p 6

[Excerpt] TASS -- On 24 March Moscow paid its last respects to Hero of Socialist Labor Marietta Sergeyevna Shaginyan, distinguished authoress, and Lenin and USSR state prize winner.

The deceased lay in state in the auditorium of the Central Literary Club. The room was decked with wreaths and flowers. Funeral music played. An honor guard was mounted by CPSU Central Committee Secretaries I.V. Kapitonov and M.V. Zimyanin, party and soviet executives, authors and figures from the world of the arts.

MAKSIMOV COMMENTS ON FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENT

LD311736 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 31 Mar 82

["Following the Course of Business Cooperation" -- TASS headline; by TASS economic correspondent Yuriy Maksimov]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- For the first time ever in Soviet foreign economic relations the USSR's trade turnover topped 100,000 million roubles last year. This is evidence of the progress of Soviet foreign trade in resolving national economic tasks.

The socialist countries invariably hold a leading place in the USSR's foreign economic relations. The states of real socialism account presently for more than 50 percent of the Soviet Union's trade turnover. The main, biggest place among them is held by the CMEA member-countries trade with which grew in 1981 almost 15 percent as compared with 1980. This is a manifestation of the strengthening business cooperation between the fraternal countries on the basis of a deepening socialist international division of labour, specialization and cooperation of production.

The Soviet Union's biggest trade partners are the GDR, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Mutual trade and economic relations, the USSR's scientific technical and industrial cooperation with the capitalist countries, above all with the West European countries, were also developing successfully. The Soviet Union's trade with the Western partners grew more than 12 percent in 1981 to reach 35,300 million roubles, the West European countries accounting for more than 75 percent of the trade turnover.

An important role in the perfection of business cooperation with those states has been played by transition to partnership on the basis of intergovernmental agreements of a new type -- long-term agreements on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation, which are concluded for 10 and more years, and in some instances also for 25 years.

The USSR's economic cooperation is most successfully developing the FRG, France and Finland.

A material basis is being now created for a deeper economic cooperation in Europe. Notwithstanding the cowboy-style raids from the overseas, the project for the construction of a transcontinental export more than 4,000 kilometre-long Western Siberia-western border of the USSR gas pipeline is making headway. It is designed, in particular, to assist the West European countries in resolving the important energy problem and securing big orders for equipment and pipes.

The USSR's business ties with the developing countries are also developing. Trade with them in 1981 reached 16,500 million roubles. The leading place among the countries of that group is now held by Argentina (2,400 million roubles), which has outstripped the United States as regard the volume of its trade with the USSR (1,800 million roubles), as well as India (nearly 2,400 million roubles).

NEW OIL DISCOVERY IN CASPIAN SEA REPORTED

LD291628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Summary] Azerbaijani geologists have found oil in another area of the Caspian Sea. Today it began flowing from a borehole drilled to a depth of 5,650 m. The steel platform from which the drilling took place is to be linked to the mainland by a 5 km pier, which will significantly facilitate the task of the drillers as equipment, instruments and materials will be delivered to the rig by truck.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 30-31 MARCH

LD310511/LD010244 [Editorial Report] Following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

30 March

This spring is late, particularly in the North Caucasus area. Usually by this time on the farms of Stavropolskiy Kray, Krasnodarskiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine the sowing of early spring crops is in full swing. But now field work is only just beginning. The delay means that sowing must be carried out in the shortest possible time. According to figures from the USSR Agriculture Ministry, 89 percent of tractors, 83 percent of tractor trailers, and more than 93 percent of plows, cultivators and other equipment have been overhauled. (0200 GMT)

Heavy snowfalls have held back the spring work in Stavropolskiy Kray for a month, but sowing is now underway. In Levokum Rayon 24 mechanized units are in the fields. In Arzgir Rayon 18 units are working on moisture retention for the future spring crop areas. This year in Stavropolskiy Kray spring crops will be sown on more than 2 million hectares. (0500 GMT)

The sowing area has spread to southern parts of Belorussia. Gomelskaya, Brestskaya and Grodnenskaya Oblasts are starting to sow oats and barley. All farms in Moldavia and the southern Ukraine are sowing early spring crops. In the northern Caucasus, however, the spring is late, and the February "windows" -- permitting sowing in places -- only came in March. In the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR, the first thousands of hectares of oats, peas, alfalfa and rye have been sown. For the first time this year, alfalfa will occupy 30,000 hectares in the autonomous republic. A total of 54,000 hectares have been sown to early spring crops -- mainly fodder crops -- in the northern Caucasus so far. In Bryanskaya Oblast, rye and wheat are being top dressed from the air and preparations are underway for potato planting. (1200 GMT)

31 March

Temperatures have risen considerably in Khersonskaya Oblast over the last few days. Farmers are hurrying to prepare the soil and to carry out sowing quickly and efficiently. The target is a 200-pud yield from grain crops. Acreages sown to sunflower and soya are being expanded in the oblast. Measures are being taken to raise the yield from these crops. (0200 GMT)

Five of Kazakhstan's 19 oblasts are carrying out sowing work. This was reported today by the republic's Statistical Directorate. Altogether 382,000 hectares have been sown to grain crops, industrial crops, vegetables and fodder crops. Sovkhozes and kolkhozes in the southern oblasts have sown only half the total area sown by this stage last year. due to weather conditions. There has been rain or heavy snow almost every day in Chimkentsakay, Alma-Atinskaya and other oblasts. Farms are now making the maximum organizational effort to recover lost ground when clear and warm weather arrives. Large group detachments have been organized at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Schedules for around-the-clock work have been drawn up. The agronomical service is attentively monitoring the state of the fields so that machinery can start work without delay as soon as the soil dries out. The amount of equipment sovkhozes and kolkhozes have at their disposal makes it possible to carry out all sowing work in 8-10 days. (0500 GMT)

It has become warmer in Krasnodarskiy Kray and machine operators have gone out onto the fields. They are sowing early grain crops. Sugar growers are also preparing to go out onto the plantations. They are to sow sugarbeet on an area of more than 200,000 hectares.

Sowing of early vegetables has already begun in Georgia. In the Crimea, farmers have sown grain and pulse crops on an area of around 60,000 hectares. Top dressing of the areas sown is now continuing with the help of agricultural aviation. (1200 GMT)

Last autumn the areas sown to winter crops were expanded. Winter crops were sown on 41 million hectares, including 35.5 million hectares sown to grain. Good shoots were obtained and good development of the plants was ensured. But now the state of the crops is not the same everywhere. Therefore, the fate of the harvest depends to a large extent on how timely and how well they are tended. The scale of this work is expanding daily. Top dressing of winter crops is being carried out in an organized manner by grain growers of Moldavia, the Ukraine, the Central Chernozem, the lower Volga area and North Caucasus; it is being completed on farms of Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays. Repeat top dressing of the crops has begun in republics of Central Asia. However, there are not infrequent cases where spring has caught some farms unawares. [2200 GMT]

RSFSR SPRING FIELD WORK PREPARATIONS REVIEWED

PM010841 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Spring Call Sign"]

[Excerpt] As we know, last year was not the best for agriculture. Great hopes are pinned on this year. The RSFSR's farmers are honorbound to produce a harvest which more than makes up for previous losses and to create a solid reserve for successfully fulfilling the 11th 5-Year Plan targets for the production of grain and other agricultural produce.

On the eve of the high point of spring fieldwork some of the results of fall and winter work can be tallied. In most oblasts, krays and autonomous republics in the RSFSR farmers have laid a good foundation for the next harvest.

For example, substantially more land was plowed this fall than last year and winter crops have been sown promptly and expertly. The fact that farmers have been able to sow more of these crops than ever before in clean fallow is highly important. This guarantees a bigger harvest. The experts point out that the winter crops are now in a satisfactory state. Some losses are, of course, inevitable, but farms are doing everything to maintain the somewhat depleted [oslablennyy] sowings in some fields and giving them extra fertilizer. Experience shows that, provided they are not too sparse, winter crops always yield more than spring crops. Caution must therefore be shown in discarding them.

Farms have also been quite careful about seed, particularly for spring wheat, millet and perennial grasses. A greater stock than planned has been laid in, all of which has been brought up to sowing condition. Most of the wheat seed is either grade one or two. Some varieties have been replaced by new and higher-yielding ones.

Yet the seed situation is not entirely satisfactory. There is still an enormous shortage of pulse crop seed. Only 52 percent of the required stock of such seed has been laid in the republic. There is also a shortage of fiber flax and sunflower seed.

The CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum set the task of doing everything possible this year to increase the area sown to pulse crops, which are an important means of improving the quality of seed, and to increase their yield. In the period remaining before sowing time all measures must be taken to rectify the existing seed situation and to sow the entire area allotted to pulse crops.

The fields have been treated with a lot more organic fertilizer than in previous years. This work must not be stopped now, not for a minute, especially in the oblasts where spring comes later and where the work of carting it out to the fields has fallen behind schedule. This applies to Kalininskaya and Kaluzhskaya Oblasts and to the Tatarskaya and Bashkirskaya ASSR's.

The Komsomolets Kolkhoz in Novozybkovskiy Rayon, Bryanskaya Oblast, recently took stock of its spring preparations. Machine operators have put in a good winter's work. All equipment and cultivating tools have been serviced. Tractors are now ready for action in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Novgorodskaya, Volgogradskaya and Ivanovskaya Oblasts. The situation as a whole, however, is far from good. Things are particularly bad as regards K-700 tractors. Spring is here, but thousands of high-powered machines are laid up, mainly because of the lack of spare parts for repairs. Plants making spare parts for Kirovets tractors have fallen well behind in their deliveries to grain producers in Irkutskaya, Rostovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts and Altayskiy Kray, where the number of unserviced machines is greatest.

The number of seeding machines, cultivators and potato planters prepared is down from last year. There is still time to put them in order, especially in northern and Siberian regions. Servicing work must be speeded up.

This year industry will supply the country's grain producers with over 1.5 million tons more mineral fertilizer than last year. It is important to ensure that every quintal of mineral fertilizer is efficiently used and to prevent any possible losses in the process of transporting it to the fields.

It is known that mineral fertilizer is most effective when it is applied directly to the drills at sowing time. But this method is still far from widely employed everywhere.

There's a right time for everything, as the saying goes. Grain producers need a large proportion of their fertilizer, of course, in time for the start of the sowing season. Winter crops also need an application of fertilizer. Yet supplies of mineral fertilizer to rural areas frequently arrive late or do not come at all. This is the time to take vigorous measures to ensure an uninterrupted flow of fertilizer to the spring fields.

So, much has been done to greet spring in a fitting manner. But the main work is, of course, still ahead. It will start in the fields. Farms are now making their final preparations. In the attendant hustle and bustle it is important not to forget a number of basic points spelled out quite clearly in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Measures To Prepare and Carry Out Spring Field Work in 1982."

This document contains a number of new and fundamental provisions to which particular attention must be paid. It provides for the growing of fodder crops to be allocated to mechanized teams and links. It recommends providing collectives of machine operators with all the equipment they require, making earnings dependent on the harvest gathered, making full use of all stocks of pea seed for sowing, taking the steps needed to increase the productivity of natural pasture and hayfields, and sowing sugar beet only where the best previous crops have been growing.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH GRAIN CULTIVATION -- Kazakh farmers have begun sowing grain seeds with the onset of spring. The farmers will be growing wheat, barley, rye, rice and other cereals on 26 million hectares of land in the Kazakh SSR. It has been planned that the republic will produce 28 million tons of corn this year. [Excerpt] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 26 Mar 82 GF]

COSMOS-1345 SATELLITE LAUNCHED ON 31 MARCH

LD311456 Moscow TASS in English 1450 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 31 Mar, TASS -- Another artificial Earth satellite, "Cosmos-1345", has been launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite is intended to continue space research.

Initial period of revolution of the satellite is 95.2 minutes; maximum distance from the Earth surface is 550 and minimum 507 km; inclination of the orbit is 74 degrees.

The onboard equipment is functioning normally.

PRAVDA ON ROLE OF COSMOS SATELLITE SERIES

PM291433 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 March 1982 publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word article by A. Maksimov and B. Pokrovskiy, scientific employees of the command and monitoring complex, under the heading "The Cosmos Satellites at Work," answering a reader's letter on the Cosmos series of satellites. The authors discuss the history of the Cosmos series and the types of experiments carried out by the satellites, as well as the improvements in ground control stations. They note the various spheres of application of information obtained by different satellites in the series.

PERMANENT SATELLITE SYSTEM PLACED FOR 1980'S

LD310348 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] In the eighties Soviet experts intend to complete the formation of a permanent satellite system to study the natural resources of the Earth. The plans have been reported by a corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, (Nikolay Sheremetyevskiy). He said that satellites and manned spaceships had prospected for minerals, made maps of soil for farmers and outlined the routes of future canals, railways and highways. The studies were ordered by 500 scientific institutions and industrial enterprises.

BRIEFS

PARAMUSHIR COMMUNICATIONS CENTER -- A new communications center has opened in the town of Severo-Kurilsk on the island of Paramushir. It will help to considerably improve all types of postal services provided for the residents of the northernmost island of the Kuril chain and to raise the quality of reception and relay of the programs of all-union radio and central television as well as oblast and local radio broadcasts. Our correspondent adds that of late the residents of Kholmsk, Korsakov and other towns and settlements in Sakhalinskaya Oblast have also received communications enterprises which are just as well equipped as this one. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Mar 82 LD]

NORTH POLE RESEARCH -- Moscow, 30 Mar, TASS -- With the end of the long polar night, an AN-12 transport plane landed at the ice airfield of the North Pole-22 drifting station. This flight carrying the members of North-34 high latitude expedition initiated airlifts to the drifting research station which recently passed the North Pole and now finds itself more than one thousand kilometers from the Severnaya Zemlya archipelago. Soon, the evacuation will start of the North Pole-22 team of scientists (the ninth and last team to have worked on the station) together with their research instruments and equipment. The North Pole-22 research station was set up on this huge flat iceberg in the autumn of 1973 when it has been on an Arctic voyage which is record setting in its duration and the value of the research work done. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 31 Mar 82 LD]